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* NATIONAL *
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NANK'AI UNIVERSITY

Teachers and Cadres at Nank'ai University Join Production Brigades for Tempering Group by Group

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 6, 1973)

(NCNA Tientsin, December 5, 1973) The Party committee of Nank'ai University in Tientsin energetically organized the teachers and cadres to join rural production brigades for tempering by stages and by groups and take the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao so that the teachers and cadres can constantly heighten their consciousness in transforming their world outlook.

Since 1969, the teachers and cadres at Nank'ai University have insisted on going by stages and by groups to rural villages and farms for tempering in production brigades in Hopei and suburban Tientsin. Early this year, while discussing how to further strengthen the ideological development of teachers and cadres, the Party committee of the school summed up the experiences of the teachers and cadres who had joined rural production brigades for tempering in the past few years. They were of the opinion that tempering in rural production brigades could provide the teachers and cadres with more opportunities for contacting the poor and lower-middle peasants and learning better their outstanding qualities, and was useful for remolding the ways of thinking of the intellectuals. Therefore, besides organizing the teachers to bring with them specific teaching or scientific research tasks to factories and rural villages to carry out investigation and research, the Party committee continued to systematically mobilize the teachers and cadres to join rural production brigades for tempering. This year, the school in question has already sent 105 teachers and cadres in two groups to be tempered by turns in the Houhoyü production brigade of the Tats'uch'iu commune, Wuch'ing hsien, Tientsin. The 45 people in the first group had returned to their work posts in the school at the end of October.

The first group of teachers and cadres at Nank'ai University who went to the Houhoyü production brigade of the Tats'uch'iu commune, Wuch'ing hsien,

Tientsin for tempering this year studied the Party's basic line, criticized Lin Piao, rectified the style of work and participated in such collective productive labor as resisting drought, summer harvesting, plowing and planting, accumulating manure, and autumn harvesting, plowing and planting together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the rural villages. Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting natural disasters and overcoming adverse conditions, they raised their consciousness in transforming their world outlook. Before liberation, Houhoyü brigade was a place where "there was an expanse of whiteness in the spring, an extensive body of water in the summer, and there were only croaking frog, but not any sight of growing crop." After liberation, production there made some headway but it was still a poor brigade. Since 1964, the Party branch of the production brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants to respond to Chairman Mao's "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." They fought against natural disasters and overcame adverse conditions, worked hard for four winters and springs and transformed to a greater extent the conditions for production. The grain output increased year by year and the per-mow grain yield in the past two years surpassed the "Yangtze." In the past four years, this small village which comprises of only a hundred households and 1,100 mow of land, delivered and sold a total of over 700,000 catties of tax grain and surplus grain to the state. All these lively and concrete facts profoundly educated the teachers and cadres who joined the production brigades here for tempering. All understood more profoundly that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" and that through unswervingly doing things in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the poor production brigade could rise from poverty to affluence and the backward could become the advanced.

A deputy director of the teaching and research office of classical literature in the Department of Chinese came to the rural village. When he saw the achievements made in the development of agricultural production over the past few years and the rich harvest of this year, he was delighted. However, he did not understand why the living quarters for the commune members were still so simple and crude under the conditions of rich harvests in successive years. When he asked the poor and lower-middle peasants why they had not built new houses, the poor and lower-middle peasants told him, "We develop agricultural production primarily to render more contributions to the state. We have decided not to build new houses so long as our per-mow grain yield does not exceed a thousand catties." After hearing this, the deputy director was profoundly moved by the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants who were unselfish and geared toward public interests. He felt that his own way of thinking was a far cry from that of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Full of excitement, he therefore wrote the notes on ideas obtained entitled "Correctly Know Ourselves and Continue To Advance with Big Strides" and was resolved to further transform his own world outlook.

This group of teachers and cadres regard the rural village as the school for steeling themselves. They said, "On the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and in the process of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, there are gaps for comparison and examples to learn from. We can transform our ways of thinking in a better way and such a method is good!" In joining the production brigade for tempering, these people not

only have acquired some outstanding qualities from the poor and lower-middle peasants, but also have linked up theory with reality and done much work beneficial to the rural community.

The teachers of the Departments of Biology and Chemistry carried out scientific farming together with the commune members of the scientific research group at Houhoyü production brigade. They treated the seeds with cobalt 60 radiation rays to bring about the mutation of farm crops and selected the superior wheat strains adaptable to the natural conditions of Houhoyü production brigade.

The teachers of the Physics Department have run study classes on radio and electrical engineering for the production brigade so that the poor and lower-middle peasants can master elementary knowledge in electrical engineering. Some can even repair ordinary motors.

The teachers of the scientific research office for plant physiology in the Department of Biology conducted experiments on corn hybridization together with the commune members in order to assist the brigade to attain high yield and reap more grain. They also taught the commune members how to use auxin for plants and insecticide. Such beneficial activities of theirs were welcomed and praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

RURAL SCHOOLS

Doggedly Adhere to the Party's Basic Line and Take Proper Care of Rural Schools in a Practical Way

by

the Poor and Lower-Middle School Management Committee
of the Hsint'ien brigade, Wei hsien, Hopei
Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 4, 1973)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the countryside, the most reliable allies of the working class--poor and lower-middle peasants--should be allowed to manage schools," our three brigades of Tunghsin, Nanhsin and Hsihsin jointly established a poor and lower-middle peasant school management committee, and changed the name of the school as "May 7" Primary School. Later, a junior middle class was attached thereto. Now there are 596 students--489 primary school students and 107 junior middle school students. The number of students in the primary school is up 150 percent compared with that before the great cultural revolution or eight times that before liberation. Primary school 5-year education is popularized. Over the past few years, there have been 209 junior middle school graduates, equivalent to 25 times the number of junior middle graduates as great as before liberation.

Firmly Occupy the Rural Educational Front

School management by poor and lower-middle peasants was implemented for the first time since the creation of the world. In the past, immeasurable power was always wielded by the landlords and rich peasants in education. Therefore, every step of the way in school management in the past five years was marked with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. We firmly bore in mind the Party's basic line, vigorously waged class struggle and firmly occupied this front.

Of the seven members of the poor and lower-middle peasants committee, five had to flee from famine, beg for a living, or work as hired farmhands for the landlords in the old society. The moment they came to the school, they were in for unpleasant words. The attack of the class enemy and the sneers of the backward served only to arouse our hatred against the old society and strengthen our determination to take good care of the school.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," we set up "three farms" (agricultural farm, forest farm and stock farm) and "seven groups" (sewing group, health group, scientific research group, hair-dressing group, carpentry group, weaving and knitting group and construction group), and ran the school with open doors. In addition, we organized a poor and lower-middle peasant lecturers group. Individual teachers accustomed to following the old road held in doubt the poor and lower-middle peasants' way of managing the school and found the open-door school operation practice hard to get used to. Some said, "In the past, even the school principal with a very high standard was unable to manage

the school well. How could those of the poor and lower-middle peasant school management committee take good care of the school!" We felt that this involved not just the question of looking down upon us poor and lower-middle peasants but was also a struggle between the two kinds of thought in education and the two way for running schools. Under the direct leadership of the Party committee of the commune and the Party branch of the brigade, we held a study class along with the teachers of the whole school. Through studying the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's writings on the revolution in education, we vigorously criticized the revisionist line in education and universally raised the awareness of the two-line struggle.

In the second half of last year, as we insisted on running the school with open doors and effecting an overall improvement in quality of education, a gust of wind sprang up in society. It was claimed that running the school with open doors was "something that swings east and west without grasping the quality of teaching." In many places the wind of unified examination (统考) was blowing with full force. Some teachers in our school also started to waver in their confidence in running the school with open doors. They advised the poor and lower-middle peasant school management committee to suspend the operation of the "three farms" by the school and launch a shock attack for the improvement of teaching quality. To withstand this evil wind, the poor and lower-middle peasant school management committee, with the support of the hsien and commune Party committees, organized the teachers and students of the whole school to study in depth the Party's basic line, analyze the situation of the two-line struggle on the educational front, look into the quality of the students graduated after the control of the school by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the light of reality, and vigorously criticize Lin Piao and other swindlers' crime in obliterating the great fruitful results of the revolution in education. All were thus made to understand further that the contention over the quality of education was in essence a two-line struggle, and that the aim of Lin Piao and other swindlers in obliterating the great fruits of the revolution in education was to negate Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, switch the orientation of the revolution in education and restore capitalism on the educational front. The comrades of the poor and lower-middle peasant school-management committee unanimously said, "We must persist in holding the fort regarding the quality of proletarian education. The yardstick for overall development morally, intellectually and physically cannot be changed. For the poor and lower-middle peasants to manage the school well, the first thing is to hold properly this fort!"

Thoroughly Reform the Old Educational System

In the past, we poor and lower-middle peasants saw only that the old school had trained many sons and daughters of the laboring people into bookworms and seedlings of revisionism. The longer the students went to school the more lazy and stupid they became. But we were not clear how the old school had turned the students into what they were. After the poor and lower-middle peasants took charge of the school, they analyzed the two-line struggle in the school and thus discovered the "secret." It turned out that the old school had concerned itself with only stuff divorced from proletarian politics, from productive labor and from the worker-peasant masses. Through criticizing the "three departures," they felt all the more strongly that the Party's educational guideline and Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive" represented truth in every ramification and their

every sentence was in accord with what we poor and lower-middle peasants had in mind. Therefore, in the past few years, we all along led the teachers and students of the whole school to shatter the old educational system based on "three departures" in every way and blaze new trails in the proletarian way of operating the school.

Chairman Mao said, "Class struggle is a main course of study for the youth." In the past, the trouble with students mainly arose out their not having studied properly this course. When several representatives of our school management committee and the poor and lower-middle peasant lecturers group mounted the platform to give lessons, they started first with this course. They talked about class struggle and contrasted their past sufferings with today's happiness. They organized the students to pay visits to families and production team. An exhibition on village history, school history and family history was also held. The children learned how their elders suffered in the old society and compared such sufferings with their own, happy life in the new society. They received a profound course of education, and became more keen on studies.

As days passed, we found a defect in this class-struggle course. It was that the recounting of past class sufferings had not been linked up with class struggle of today and the actual ideological state of the students. After this problem was solved, greater results were achieved.

In the spring of this year, the teachers and students were organized to criticize the ultra-right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line. The recalling of class sufferings was associated with the criticism of the ultra-right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line. This was further linked with the study of the Party's basic line. Students of the 3rd and 4th grades and above were enabled to acquire an initial understanding of the Party's basic line, see the ultra-right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, deepen their hatred against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and strengthen their feelings for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Many students underwent profound changes in their ideological feelings. They studied more assiduously and labored more actively.

In class education, we also initiated education in revolutionary ideals and revolutionary traditions directed against the situation of some teachers and students lacking revolutionary ideals and the hard-struggle spirit. The school premises of the Hsintien Primary School were built on the rubble after the Kuomintang headquarters of the "Lin, Kuan, Ch'iu Special District" (临，冠，邱特区) had been demolished. At that time, the Kuomintang reactionaries detained and slaughtered there many revolutionary cadres and revolutionary people. They also ran a foreign-style school in the place to train successors to the bourgeoisie. The secretaries of the brigade Party branch and the comrades of the poor and lower-middle peasant school management committee told the teachers and students about the history of changes at the school site and described the sharp and violent class struggle once witnessed there. The teachers and students were taught to bear firmly in mind the exploits of martyrs and carry on the revolutionary traditions. Higher primary school students universally set up groups for the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, groups for serving the poor and lower-middle peasants and literary and propaganda teams. In the stormy

class struggle, the students got tempered and grew to maturity. Their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle was greatly raised. They showed hatred against the class enemy and affection for the class brothers and consciously upheld revolutionary interests. The students of the groups for serving the poor and lower-middle peasants constantly fetched water, swept courtyards, washed and mended clothes and bedclothes for the dependents of martyrs and "5-guarantee" households.

After the establishment of the "three farms," some teachers at first paid sole attention to work and no attention to ideological training and the acquisition of knowledge. After the discovery of this problem, we studied together with the teachers and students, and discussed the great significance of the "May 7 Directive." Three tasks were laid down for the operation of the farms. The first was ideological training, the second, acquisition of knowledge and skills, and the third, putting out products in support of agriculture. To realize these tasks, T'ang Lao-hsien, a member of the poor and lower-middle peasant school management committee was put in charge of this job. He personally went to school to teach agricultural lessons, taught the students to do work and helped them transform their way of thinking. Once, female student T'ang Kuei-chü was feeding the pigs. For fear of soiling herself, she stood outside the wall of the pig sty as she emptied the feed which was splashed all over the ground. Seeing this, Old Hsien immediately jumped into the sty and scooped it up into the trough handful by handful. He said, "In the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants couldn't even have such pig fodder for food!" This incident taught T'ang Kuei-chü a profound lesson and she wrote a diary under the heading, "Comparing feelings with the old poor peasants through 'emptying' and 'scooping'." She expressed the determination to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Thereafter, she constantly fed pigs, scrubbed the pigs' troughs and worked on scratching piglets with her sleeves rolled up. The students took pig feeding as a glorious task and enthusiastically applied for joining the feeding group.

Through the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign and line education, the teachers became increasingly keen on conducting educational reforms and took the initiative in integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They got involved with everything from "inviting people in" and "stepping out" to the three-in-one combination of lesson preparation, lecturing and lecture appraisal. In teaching reform activities, our main task was to guide the teachers in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in properly "holding the fort and adhering to the correct orientation." When listening to lessons, we paid attention to laying hold of typical examples and using them to lead the way. In the course of appraising lectures, primary attention was paid to certain problems involving the orientation and the line, especially those showing a trend in a given period. Typical cases were used to analyze the line and correctly orient teaching. In the case of the fundamental lessons of politics, language and agriculture, it was relatively easy to "hold the fort and set the orientation," but some difficulties were experienced in the fundamental lessons of mathematics and industry and especially mathematics. Some teachers said, "This branch of knowledge is something abstract produced out of natural science and it is not easy to link it with reality." We thought that genuine knowledge came out of practice and

that since book knowledge came from practice, it could also be brought back to practice.

Once, Ch'en Kuo-chih, vice chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants association, went to hear a lesson on arithmetic for 4th grade students. The subject taken up was "Operation of four decimal fractions." The question asked in the book was: In the old society the poor peasants borrowed from the landlords one little tou (小斗, with 9 sheng 升 taken as one tou) of sorghum in spring. During the wheat harvest, they had to return to the landlords one big tou (大斗, with one tou and one sheng taken as one tou) of wheat. Each tou of sorghum, had to be repaid with one and a half tou of wheat. It was asked how much wheat had the landlords exploited from the poor and lower-middle peasants of settlement time after the latter had borrowed from the former one tou of sorghum in spring? The teacher properly explained things according to the book, and the students also gave the correct answer according to the book. But Ch'en Kuo-chih felt that this exploitation account had not been duly presented. During the time set for lecture appraisal, he told the teacher, "The computation done is correct based on the book, but you have not taken into consideration two items of exploitation not given in the books. The first one is related to exploitation in weight because wheat is heavier than sorghum. Another is related to exploitation in price because wheat is higher in price than sorghum." The teacher was also told that there was a difference of 10 catties in weight between one tou of sorghum and one tou of wheat. He further joined the teacher in checking into the price difference between the two kinds of grain in the old society. After hearing this, many teachers said, "It's still the poor and lower-middle peasants that really know about class exploitation." Later, when that teacher taught the same lesson again, the teacher worked out together with the students items of exploitation that had not been reckoned with and criticized the "theory of there is merit in exploitation" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i. They came further to understand the craftiness and wickedness of the landlord class and strengthened their hatred against the class enemy. The problem of threading through the teaching of mathematics with ideological education was thus further solved. The teachers showed greater drive in reforming the teaching of mathematics.

One day, a teacher teaching arithmetic in the 5th grade came to ask us: "Formerly, the book gave no actual example when it came to the lowest common multiple. Could an actual example be given from rural realities?" We concentrated the wisdom of all and formulated together with the teacher this question: During the time of hauling manure for a shock attack in wheat planting, the No.5 production team of Nanhsintien which was bent on tackling major matters and promoting a major effort during the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture planned to call field criticism meeting. It took the horse cart 30 minutes to complete a transportation trip and the p'ai-tzu (排子) cart 18 minutes. If both the horse cart and the p'ai-tzu cart started work at the same time, how long would it take for them to meet at the field criticism meeting? Brought to the classroom, this question aroused the great interest of the students. All of them vied with each other to be the first to figure it out. Soon everyone answered with a raised hand, "After a lapse of 90 minutes, all the commune members can meet at the field criticism meeting."

Once, a teacher teaching arithmetic in the 6th grade asked Ch'en Kuo-chih to prepare lessons together with him. The teaching material dealt with "merger of items in the same category." The teacher first went over the contents of the lessons to be prepared. Finding out that only ABC were cited with nothing related with realities, Ch'en Kuo-chih suggested, "Couldn't this lesson be taught with reference to actual facts?" The teacher explained, "For instance, when there are steamed dumplings and yam left after a meal, by separating the steamed dumplings from the yam, this means the merger of items in the same category." Ch'en Kuo-chih wondered why instead of citing things of political significance, he should have cited steamed dumplings and yam. He said, "Why not cite the case of commune members enthusiastically delivering and selling cotton to the state? Is it not the merger of things in the same category by grading cotton and putting the first grade together with the first grade and the second grade with the second grade? Through the practice of lecturing, the results obtained were very satisfactory. With a deep understanding obtained, the teachers said, "In this lesson, the poor and lower-middle peasants have held the fort very well. They have not only put politics in command but also linked up theory with practice."

Though criticized, the pernicious influence of such sinister stuff representing the old educational system as "marks in command," "control, strangulation and suppression," etc., had still not been eliminated. Last year, when importance was attached to the improvement of teaching quality, some teachers frequently subjected the students to examinations in the belief that marks were most capable of arousing enthusiasm. Through making mass criticism together with the teachers and students, this erroneous approach was rectified. But some teachers steered clear of even those necessary examinations and tests. To solve this problem, we aroused the teachers and students of the whole school to study a series of teachings from Chairman Mao on the reform of the old examination system and to criticize the old examination system and analyze its evils.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the teachers and students were encouraged to be bold in making experiments and blazing new trails. For the new examination system, the poor and lower-middle peasants association joined the teachers and students in laying down "three principles," i.e., helping toward the transformation of students' thinking, helping toward the cultivation of the ability to analyze and solve problems and helping toward the inspection and solution of problems existing in teaching. Also put forward were "five essential reforms," i.e., the need to reform the practice of placing marks in command, the need to reform the practice of launching shock attack, the need to reform the practice of taking the students as enemies, the need to reform the practice of memorizing and reciting things by rote, and the need to reform the practice of requiring the students to walk after the teachers.

From the 1st grade to the 7th grade, from politics and the liberal arts to arithmetic and natural sciences, a bold reform was carried out in examinations. For a test in arithmetic, students were allowed to go to the pig sty to count the number of pigs and piglets, black pigs and white pigs, and to go to a small forestry farm to count the big and small trees and the number of elms and poplars and to do subtractions and additions. As soon as the primary school students came to school, they were enabled to form in their minds the concept of

figures coming from practice. Meanwhile, the students were educated to love manual labor.

In a test in writing new words for 2nd grade students, the teacher put forward the question: Write out a list of those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements in your team. The poor and lower-middle peasant association considered this question well raised and advanced an additional question: Again write out the namelist of the poor and lower-middle peasants in your production team. Thus, the students not only knew who were class enemies and who were class brothers. With the examination questions announced, 110 primary students immediately headed for society to make investigations and asked their guardians and cadres: Who are the poor and lower-middle peasants? Who are the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements? When they did not know how to write some characters, they asked their schoolmates, commune members and teachers to helpthem. In this way, people inside and outside the school got involved in answering questions.

In an examination on the "method of producing fermented fodder with yeast-free brine" (无糊盐水发酵饲料制作方法), the 4th grade course in scientific common knowledge did not require the students to give answers in writing but asked each of them actually to produce a basin of this fodder. The criterion for assessment was based on whether the pigs ate the prepared fodder or not or liked it or not. In this way, the students not only bore firmly in mind the manufacturing method but also grasped the technique of manufacturing.

In a language examination for the junior middle class, students were allowed to go to political night schools and the fields to publicize the documents of the 10th Party National Congress, so that the masses could judge their achievements.

Unite, Educate and Transform the Ranks of Teachers

Our school has a total of 21 teachers, and we have adhered to the policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals, thus arousing their revolutionary activism.

The two-line struggle in the teaching sphere is mainly reflected in the way of thinking of the teachers and their work. Quite a number of teachers have not properly solved the "question of for whom." This often finds expression in their attitude to the students. For instance, they prefer those giving good scholastic performances to those giving poor scholastic performances. They like those neat and clean and not those filthy. They prefer those who are docile to those fond of airing their views.

In the spring of this year, the 4th grade took on a dropout student named Li Chin-so. Class mistress T'ang (a young woman teacher) either ignored him or criticized and scolded him. After discovering this, Ch'en Kuo-chih of the poor and lower-middle peasants school-management association went to chat with teacher T'ang: "Li Chin-so is one of the successors to us poor and lower-middle peasants. How can you give the child proper education the way you treat him?" He also suggested that she paid a visit to the student's home.

On entering Lin Chin-so's home, teacher T'ang found his mother lie paralyzed on the earthen bed. The Old Mother affectionately told teacher T'ang, "I've no one else in my home. I'm confined to bed all the time and have to count on Chin-so for everything from fetching water to the preparation of daily meals. He is likely to lag behind in many of his lessons. Be kind enough to help him catch up!" Her face beet-red, teacher T'ang suddenly realized then and there that Li Chin-so was not a dull boy but a very capable successor to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Meanwhile, she felt that she herself had not yet really fostered the idea of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. Back in the school, teacher T'ang made a self-criticism of her former erroneous attitude toward Li Chin-so in front of the students of the whole class. Thereafter, she helped Li Chin-so catch up in his lessons and mend clothes. Twelve-year-old Little Chin felt deeply the warmth of school life. He became more cheerful in spirits and studied assiduously. Very quickly, he caught up with the rest of the class. He also joined the Red Little Soldiers organization.

Concerning those teachers who committed mistakes before or came from exploiting class families, we made bold use of them and educated and transformed through use. After his transfer to our school, a teacher from a rich-peasant family was made the head of the language seminar and also the head of a higher grade class. But he was timid and flinching in work. This was mainly due to the burden of his family background. We engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk and repeatedly drove home to him the Party's policy of reckoning with one's background but not as the sole factor and of laying emphasis on political behavior. In his work, his achievements were affirmed and his creative experience was popularized. He was notified to speak at a hsien-wide teachers meeting on the introduction of teaching-reform experience. He said with feeling, "The Party and the poor and lower-middle peasant school-management association have put such trust in me. I must devote all my energy to the Party's educational cause all my life!" Thereafter, he acted with boldness and initiative in his work. He created a lot of experience in the reform of language teaching. He also carried out the work of a class head with flying colors.

We take every revolutionary teacher as the cherished treasure of the Party and the state. We not only show political conern for the teachers, give them ideological help and render them support in their work but also take care of their livelihood.

An old teacher had been sick for two months. We went to see him at his home on eight occasions and sent him doctors and medicines. We sent students to fetch water for him and take care of him. He was allocated the usual work points and granted the usual allowance. He was deeply moved. Before he completely recovered, he asked to be sent back to work.

For five years, we have done some work, but on the road of revolutionary education, it is just the first step taken. On the educational front, the two-line struggle is protracted and complicated. In the revolution in education, the task is still very arduous. We are determined to carry forward in depth the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, adhere to the Party's basic line, continue to keep a good grip on the two-line struggle and carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end!

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Southwest China Hsien Promotes Literary and Art Creation

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 14, 1973)

juili county in southwest china's yunnan province is vigorously promoting literary and art creation among minority nationalities. the county's more than 130 amateur literary and art propaganda teams have created and performed a rich and colourful programme of theatrical items to the appreciation of the people of various nationalities.

the county is inhabited by tai, chingpo, penglung, lisu and other minority people. they have their unique styles of music, dances, poems and ballads. the tais have their own dramatic art.

the county party committee has taken measures to ensure that the mass creative activities develop along chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. it organized the amateur artists to study chairman mao's teaching "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new", learn from the experience gained in the creation of the model revolutionary theatrical works, criticize the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and transform the traditional national literary and art forms so as to make them serve socialism better.

"peacock dance", a popular item with the tai people, consisted of beautiful movements which though refined lacked strength. a young commune member of tai nationality set about revising the dance with the help of the county party committee and professional artists. first he changed the costume, which had been designed to imitate the appearance of peacocks, to the national dress of the tai people. then he deleted those movements which were in vulgar taste while keeping those fine and healthy postures and using them to portray the minority people's love for chairman mao, the communist party and socialism. the new version, which is more lively and energetic and can better bring out a deep feeling, has won praise from the local people. the success in revolutionizing this dance has promoted mass activities to improve the old forms of art.

in the course of these activities, the artists have revolutionized their thinking. sixtyfive-year-old chuang hsiang is a famous tai singer. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, he composed many folk songs liked by the people. influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, however, he gradually divorced himself from the people's revolutionary struggle and began to lock himself up behind closed doors to create a "masterpiece". the vigorous mass artistic

activities during the cultural revolution gave him food for thought and he came to a clearer understanding that he should join the masses and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. the county party committee provided him with all facilities for study and sent him on visits to peking, shaoshan (chairman mao's birthplace) and tachai (national pace-setter in agriculture) and arranged for him to take part in provincial and regional forums of singers of minority nationalities.

the excellent situation in both revolution and production throughout the country stimulated his initiative in artistic creation. since 1971, he has composed more than 60 tai folk songs, including "sing the praises of chairman mao", "tachai spirit spreads in border areas", "prosperous juili county" and "peking where the sun rises".

man chi, an old tai opera singer, became unpopular with the people before the cultural revolution because he performed only traditional plays full of feudal ideas. the cultural revolution changed him. he studied chairman mao's teachings on literature and art and raised his consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and was determined to make tai opera serve socialist revolution and construction.

he organized an amateur opera troupe in his production team with the help of cadres at the beginning of this year, and wrote the revolutionary tai operas "the capitalist road, a blind alley" and "capturing enemy agents in a border village". after seeing the operas, the commune members remarked: "our old artist becomes youthful again."

the county now has a contingent of fifty amateur writers, most of them being folk singers. they have created many short theatrical items in close connection with the revolutionary struggle.

the deputy secretary of a brigade party branch composed many folk songs and wrote the tai operas "never forget class sufferings" and "celebration of new year". presentation of these items served as profound class education among cadres and commune members.

a chingpo literary and art propaganda team has created a dozen items over the past year or more, which sing the praises of the prosperous border areas. the folk songs "the chingpo people love chairman mao" and "people's commune, a golden bridge" have become very popular among the chingpo people.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

China's Small Cement Plants Top Annual Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

china's small cement plants, which account for half the national output, completed their 1973 production plans 59 days ahead of schedule.

output was 12.2 per cent more than that of the same 1972 period. the cement they produce can stand a compression of more than 400 kilogrammes per square centimetre.

there are 2,800 small cement works in china, 12 times as many as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. eighty per cent of china's counties, except those in taiwan province, now have small cement works.

designed to serve agriculture, these plants have effectively helped rural people's communes in building reservoirs, irrigation canals and other farm improvement projects. those in northeast china's liaoning province have supplied 360,000 tons of cement for this purpose since last year.

small plants in anhwei province, east china, turned out 596,000 tons of cement during the first ten months of this year. about 70 per cent of the output was used for farm improvement projects. large numbers of electric-wire poles, prefabricated parts for houses, pipes and other products for rural areas were also made with cement from small plants.

most of the small cement works in china have been built by counties and communes, which raised the funds, made the equipment and trained the technical workers all by themselves. usually starting from scratch, they have expanded and improved their methods step by step through mass technical innovations campaigns.

a young worker at a cement plant in kwangtung province made a silicon-controlled device to control the water content in raw materials automatically and raised cement output and quality.

workers of cement works in hupeh province, with the help of teachers and students of a civil engineering and architectural college, improved the dryers to raise efficiency by 80 per cent and cut coal consumption by 20 per cent. the technique has been introduced to many other cement works, including big ones.

many cement works have expanded production by bringing into full play the socialist initiative of the masses.

improving management, and making technical innovations. in this way the small cement plants in liaoning province completed their production quotas for this year three months ahead of time.

GOOD HARVESTS

Tibet Has Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 14, 1973)

the tibet autonomous region in western china reports a harvest 15 per cent bigger than last year's in winter wheat, barley and rice.

output of most counties in the grain-producing areas of lhasa, loka and shigatse hit an all-time high. the tsayul and meto counties in southeastern tibet popularized good rice strains this year, and their harvests topped the 3-ton-per hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

it was once said that winter wheat could not be grown on a large scale in tibet. however, the region enlarged its winter wheat acreage to 9,300 hectares in autumn 1972. per-hectare yield this year topped three tons, the highest reaching 9.75 tons.

the tongka people's commune to the northwest of lhasa was a big serfowner's manor in the past when most of the commune members were slaves, each family having a history of blood and tears. in the recent movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the commune party branch ran study classes where the emancipated slaves recalled their past miseries and criticized the lin piao anti-party clique that tried to restore capitalism. this aroused the commune members' socialist enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production. the commune reaped 3.75 tons of grain per hectare on 160 hectares of farmland this year after outstripping the 3-ton target two years running.

liehmai commune, an outstanding unit in learning from the national pace-setting tachai brigade, organized commune members to visit an exhibition of various tools former manorial lords used to torture slaves and their diaries for a come-back. the sharp contrast of the old society and the new helped strengthen the commune members' determination to combat bad weather and they reaped a grain harvest 15 per cent bigger than last year's.

In last winter and spring, Tibet built 1,600 irrigation canals and more than 1,000 ponds, and levelled 16,600 hectares of farmland. Cadres and commune members of Pulan county 4,000 metres above sea level turned 30,000 small plots into large terraced fields this year and harvested 20 per cent more grain than last year. People of Chusung county in Loka area built a 10-kilometre-long canal on a 4,500-metre-high mountain and added 260 hectares of irrigated farmland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Scientific, Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 14, 1973)

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation left here for home yesterday after attending the 15th session of the china-albania joint committee for scientific and technical cooperation and paying a friendly visit to albania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by jani miho, chairman of the albanian section of the joint committee and vice-president of the state planning commission, viktor caprazi, vice-minister of light and food industries, and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

Chinese Football Team Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 14, 1973)

the chinese football team left tirana for home yesterday after winding up its friendly visit here.

the team was seen off at the airport by azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the physical training and sports committee of albania, and others.

during its visits here, the chinese football team played friendly matches with the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army and other football teams. from the albanian players, the chinese team learned flexible tactics and came away with an appreciation of their tenacious and militant spirit.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Vice President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Cairo, Dec. 13, 1973)

egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min on december 11.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Table Tennis Team Ends Visit to Iceland

(NCNA-English Reykjavik, Dec. 13, 1973)

the chinese table tennis team led by kuan hui-kuang left here today for a friendly visit to finland.

they were seen off at the airport by sveinn aki ludviksson, president, and sigurdur gudmundsson, vice-president, of the table tennis association of iceland; chen tung, chinese ambassador to iceland, and others.

during their ten days' visit, the chinese players toured reykjavik, keflavik and some other cities, where they were cordially received by municipal leaders and residents. icelandic players did practice and played friendly matches with the guests. the visitors gave exhibitions for the residents and pupils.

mayor birgir fsl. gunnarsson held a reception here on december 9 in honour of the chinese players. they were also guests of honour at the home of president ludviksson on december 12. the host presented souvenirs to the team.

chinese ambassador chen tung gave a reception for the team on december 11. more than 120 guests were present, including minister of culture magnus tonfi olafsson, mayor birgir fsl. gunnarsson, secretary-general of the foreign ministry petur thorsteinsson, and friends of sports, cultural and press circles.

during their visit to the westman islands where a volcano burst into eruption early this year, the chinese players asked the mayor there to extend the chinese people's sympathy and solicitude to the islanders.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Tehran for Home

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 14, 1973)

the chinese sports delegation headed by wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, left here for home today after an 11-day friendly visit to iran.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were lieutenant-general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization; brigadier general abdoltah vassigh, vice-president of the physical education organization; hasean rasul, secretary-general, richard avory deputy secretary-general, of the organizing committee of the 7th asian games; and iranian friends from sports circles.

chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen was also on hand.

prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, president on the asian games federation, again met with delegation leader wang meng and the two deputy leaders yesterday.

wang meng gave a reciprocal banquet on december 12.

present were prince gholam reza pahlavi, iranian information minister hamid rahnema, lieutenant-general hojjat kashani and other senior iranian officials as well as chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen.

wang meng and prince gholam reza pahlavi spoke at the banquet. wang meng praised the iranian people for their achievements in defending state sovereignty and developing national economy, culture and sports under the leadership of his imperial majesty the shahanshah. he expressed the conviction that with joint efforts, the flower of friendship between the two countries will continue to blossom.

he sincerely thanked the iranian government and people and other asian countries and regions for their efforts leading to the adoption of the decision to expel the chiang kai-shek clique and affirm the lawful rights of the all-china sports federation at the recent council meeting of the asian games federation.

prince gholam reza pahlavi said: the friendship between our two ancient countries has a very long history. the relations between our two countries have become closer than ever before. in particular we have taken positive measures in sports affairs. we asian countries should have independent views on sports too. because of such independent views iran and other countries and regions friendly to china affirmed by a big majority vote the

membership of the people's republic of china in the asian games federation at its recent council meeting.

lieutenant-general hojjat kashani also spoke at the banquet.

CHINA AND KOREA

Shanghai Workers' Rally Supports South Korean People's Struggle Against Pak Jung Hi Clique

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 14, 1973)

workers of the shanghai no. 17 cotton mill gathered at a rally this afternoon to voice firm support for the just struggle of women and people of south korea against the pak jung hi clique's fascist rule and for democracy.

the workers have paid close attention to the just struggle of the south korean students, women and people who have fought for over two months against the pak jung hi clique's fascist tyranny and for democratic right. they have expressed profound sympathy for the struggle.

workers and cadres spoke one after another at the rally to pledge solidarity with the south korean people in their struggle.

tung chiu-fang, deputy secretary of the mill party committee, said: "the just struggle of the south korean people has dealt heavy blows to the reactionary rule of the pak jung hi clique. it has fully demonstrated the heroism of the south korean people in defying violence and daring to struggle. it has also given expression to the strong will of the korean people to reunify their fatherland.

"we workers," continued tung chiu-fang, "resolutely condemn the pak jung hi clique for its fascist atrocities and voice strong support for the patriotic, just struggle of the south korean women and people. we resolutely support the new line and the five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea put forward by president kim il sung. we are firmly convinced that as long as the south korean people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they can certainly win successive victories."

vice-chairman of the mill's trade union tai kuei-ying said: "the revolutionary struggle of the south korean people is surging high. the women, in particular, have

plunged themselves into this struggle and played an important role. we express great admiration for this heroic fighting spirit of the south korean women. the pak jung hi clique's 'two koreas' plot and its counter-revolutionary act in stepping up the fascist rule are doomed to failure. we chinese women textile workers stand firmly by the women and other people of south korea."

wang chin-fang, commander of a militiawomen's anti-aircraft battery, said: "our whole company is enraged at the barbarous, fascist suppression of students, women and other people in south korea by the pak jung hi clique." the south korean students, women and people were not cowed by such fascist atrocities, she noted. instead they picked up bricks and rocks as their weapon, and shouting "down with the pak jung hi regime", fought valiantly against the fascist thugs. this showed the dauntless heroism of a revolutionary people, she added.

wang chin-fang stressed: "where there is oppression, there is resistance. we are deeply convinced that, closing their ranks and persisting in struggle, the south korean women and people will surely win one victory after another."

ting ken-ti, a woman spinner, said: "chairman mao teaches us that 'the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other'. the women and people of south korea are by no means isolated in their just struggle. this struggle has won the sympathy and support of not only the people in the northern part of korea but the people of china as well."

"whatever cruel suppression or political deception the pak jung hi clique may resort to, it cannot prevent the struggle of the south korean people from surging forward. in the past, the syngman rhee clique oppressed the people and was swept onto the garbage heap of history by the people. today, the people of south korea are awakening ever more. the fascist rule of the pak jung hi clique will definitely come to a more ignominious end," she added.

the meeting shouted slogans of firm support for the just struggle of the south korean students, women and people, and paid tribute to the people of south korea who are putting up a valiant fight.

University Students in Tientsin and Shenyang
Voice Support for South Korean Students'
Struggle Against Pak Jung Hi Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1973)

messages of support for the just struggle of the south korean students and people against the pak jung hi clique's fascist tyranny and for democratic rights were sent to the south korean students by the student unions of nankai university in tientsin and liaoning university in shenyang.

the messages expressed admiration for their spirit of heroic struggle in defiance of violence, and strongly condemned the pak jung hi clique for its fascist atrocities against the south korean students and people.

at nankai university, a general assembly was called yesterday in support of the struggle of the south korean students and people against the pak jung hi clique's fascist tyranny and for democratic rights.

wang tang-han, chairman of the students union, spoke at the meeting. he said that for more than two months the south korean students have been in the heat of a mammoth, vigorous struggle against oppression and for freedom, spearheaded at the fascist atrocities of the pak jung hi clique. the struggle has expressed the fervent aspirations of the south korean students and people for democratic rights and for the reunification of their fatherland. it has shaken the already tottering fascist rule of the traitorous pak jung hi clique.

he said: "the struggle of the students and people of all strata in south korea is arduous. however, it is just and has won the support of the people the world over."

"we will firmly stand by the south korean people," he said. "we expressed admiration for their indomitable and heroic fighting spirit. we are convinced that victory will surely belong to the heroic students and people of south korea."

representatives of students of various departments of the university speaking at the rally indignantly denounced the pak jung hi clique's fascist crimes and firmly supported the just struggle of the students and other people of south korea.

the meeting adopted a message of support to the south korean students. it noted that the struggle of the south korean students and people for democracy against oppression and fascist crimes perpetrated by the pak jung hi clique "fully demonstrates the strong desire of the south korean people for democracy and the reunification of the country, as well as their great mettle of daring to struggle

in defiance of brute force. we, all the worker-peasant-soldier students at nankai university, resolutely support your just struggle against the pak jung hi clique and for democratic rights."

"for a long time," the message added, "the pak jung hi clique has continuously intensified its fascist dictatorship in south korea and pushed ahead with its 'two koreas' plot. it has done every evil conceivable." "in the face of the pak jung hi clique's brutal suppression, the students and people of south korea are fearless of barbarous enemy and sacrifice and are launching unyielding struggle, thus dealing a very heavy blow to the pak jung hi clique's plot of splitting korea."

the message stressed: "countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend of our era. we believe that no matter what armed suppression and schemes the pak jung hi clique may resort to, it cannot stop the struggle of the heroic south korean people."

the message said in conclusion: "the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: 'the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.' your struggle is ours and your victory is ours, too."

the student union of liaoning university in northeast china's shenyang city today sent a cable to the student union of korea university in seoul. the cable said: "together with the people of various strata in south korea, you have touched off a mammoth struggle against the traitorous policies and fascist rule of the pak jung hi clique and for democratic rights. we have been closely following the development of this struggle. in face of arrest and suppression, you are dauntless in this struggle and fight the reactionary police with bricks and rocks, displaying the heroic spirit of fearing no duress and daring to struggle. we greatly admire this, and express our firm support."

the cable went on: "it is the fervent desire of the entire korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully and bring about the great unity of the nation. we resolutely support the korean people's reasonable demand for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland as well as the new line and five propositions put forward by president kim il sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

"where there is oppression, there is resistance; the more vicious the suppression, the fiercer the resistance," the cable pointed out. "the vigorous mass struggle waged by the south korean students and people is an eruption of the long-harboured hatred at the pak jung hi clique's fascist rule. it gives expression to the unshakable and firm will of the south korean people for democracy and for

the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. it has dealt a heavy blow at the pak jung hi clique's reactionary rule."

the cable stressed: "your just struggle is far from isolated. the people in the nortnern part of korea are in support of you, so are the chinese people and the people of asia and the rest of the world. it is our firm conviction that so long as you strengthen unity and persevere in struggle together with the other students and people in south korea, you will certainly win one victory after another in your struggle for freedom and democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

Korean Cinematography Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

shih shao-hua, secretary-general, and ti fu-tsai, member, of the cultural group under the state council, hosted a dinner here this evening in honour of the cinematography delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea headed by bok sung yoo, deputy director of the general bureau of cinematography.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

the korean delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Prime Minister of Luxembourg Receives
Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brussels, Dec. 13, 1973)

pieere werner, prime minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, received yesterday in the city of luxembourg, li lien-pi, first ambassador of the people's republic of china to luxembourg, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from that city.

earlier, li lien-pi called on gaston thorn, minister of foreign affairs and trade of luxembourg.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah paid a state visit to the people's republic of china at the friendly invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council. the visit lasted from december 7 to december 14, 1973. accompanying their majesties were his excellency gyanendra bahadur karki, minister for foreign affairs and finance, and other officials and dignitaries from nepal.

their majesties toured peking, nanking, soochow, canton and kunming, where they visited factories, a people's commune, historical sites and scenic spots. their majesties were greeted by the leaders and people of china with great warmth and respect which underline the close relations so happily subsisting between the two friendly neighbouring countries.

chairman mao tsetung met their majesties king birendra and the queen and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the premier and his majesty were very glad to have the opportunity of renewing their friendly contacts. they held friendly and sincere talks on further developing the

friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on international issues of common interest. both sides agreed that contacts between the leaders of the two countries would help to further strengthen the ties of friendship between the two peoples.

the chinese government warmly praised the active efforts made by the government and people of nepal under the leadership of his majesty king birendra in upholding national dignity, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy. the chinese government reaffirmed that it will, as always, resolutely support the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by his majesty's government of nepal.

his majesty made a high appraisal of the achievements scored by the people's republic of china under the leadership of chairman mao in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and culture. his majesty expressed the hope that the chinese people will score still greater successes in building their great country. his majesty's government thanked the government of the people's republic of china for the cooperation extended to nepal in her development efforts.

the two sides held that at present the international situation is undergoing significant changes. the third world is playing an ever greater role in international affairs and has become a mighty force opposing imperialism and hegemonism. the two sides expressed firm support for the people of asian and african countries in their just movements for national liberation and in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism, racism and expansionism. both sides maintained that the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence and the spirit of the bandung conference should be the tenets guiding relations between nations.

both sides were of the opinion that every nation, big or small, has an inherent right to exist without committing itself to any power bloc. they agreed that the idea of creating spheres of influence contravenes the fundamental interests of the peoples and is, in itself, a manifestation of hegemonism.

both sides were glad to note that the friendship between china and nepal has been consolidated and developed steadily. they are determined to continue their efforts to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and take measures for further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. to this end, the chinese government will send a delegation to nepal for consultations.

his majesty thanked the government and people of the people's republic of china for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to their majesties and the members of the royal entourage.

both sides note with satisfaction that their majesties' visit to the people's republic of china has made a positive contribution to further enhancing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal and the friendship between the two peoples.

Nepalese King and Queen Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 14, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah and their entourage left here for home via kunming by special plane today after a successful state visit to china. they were accorded a warm send-off at the airport by several thousand people.

seeing the distinguished nepalese guests off at the airport were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and

ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung, and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chen yu, lin li-ming, tzu hsiu-lin, chen teh, chiao lin-yi, lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan.

when king birendra, queen aishwarya and other distinguished nepalese guests drove to the airport from the guest house, the whole airport became a scene of jubilation. amid the beating of drums and gongs, gaily-dressed youngsters danced while other people waved bouquets, garlands and coloured streamers. they cheered the successful visit to china by the nepalese king and queen and the new development of the friendship between the people of china and nepal.

king birendra expressed thanks to vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien at the planeside for the warm reception he and the

queen were given during their stay in china. hsu hsiang-chien bid them bon voyage.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and nepalese consul-general in lhasa dor bahadur bista left for home on board the same plane. kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, will accompany the distinguished guests to kunming.

Nepalese Press Praises Nepal-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 14, 1973)

newspapers and periodicals of nepal commenting on king birendra's visit to china, warmly praise the new development of the friendship between nepal and china.

the weekly "matribhumi" in an article on december 11 stated that "unprejudiced appraisal of each other's originality and qualities, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and respect for each other's sovereignty are the main reasons" behind the strengthened and unbreakable friendship between nepal and china.

the article said that china follows the principle of handling her relations with other countries on the basis of equality, mutual interest and respect without any distinction between big or small, rich or poor. nepal has seen no change in this policy, nor has it any doubt that no such change will occur, it added.

the paper "gorkhapatra" said editorially on december 7 that goodwill between the peoples of nepal and china is reflected in their active cooperation in economy, culture and other fields. exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries help to further promote close relations between nepal ane china. "we are fully confident that the visit to china by their majesties the king and the queen will be as great a success as expected."

the weekly "naya sandesh" in its december 7 editorial noted that neither nepal nor china has ever attempted to interfere in the internal affairs of the other. it went on to state that "whatever problems had been left as a legacy by history have already been solved through mutual understanding and on the basis of equality."

"nepal and china, although following different political systems, provide a unique example of peaceful coexistence in the world," the editorial pointed out.

the "new herald" said editorially on december 7 that relations between nepal and china have been getting stronger day by day. even in the most difficult days, these relations had withstood the test of time. it declared: "it is evident that this visit will add a new chapter to the already stable history of friendship between nepal and china and greatly help in expanding the areas of mutual cooperation and understanding."

King Birendra Shah of Nepal Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal sent a message of thanks to premier chou en-lai when he left kunming for home. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council, people's republic of china,

my wife and i wish to convey our heartfelt thanks to your excellency and through you to all the chinese people for the warm hospitality extended to us during our visit to your great country. we are going back to nepal with happy memories and confidence that this visit has further strengthened the bonds of our friendship.

we are happy to see the progress made by china in her economic and social development. once again we wish to convey the best wishes of all the nepalese people for the continued prosperity of the people of china. please convey to chairman mao tsetung our good wishes for his continued good health and happiness.

birendra shah
king of nepal

december 14, 1973

Nepalese King Birendra Shah Sends Message of Thanks to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

his majesty
birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, sent a message of thanks to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, when he left kunming for home. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman, people's republic of china,

please allow me to thank your excellency, on behalf of my wife, members of my entourage and on my own, for the kind hospitality extended to us during our visit to your great country. we are going back to nepal with happy memories and confidence that the friendship between our two countries will be further strengthened in future.

birendra shah
king of nepal
december 14, 1973.

Their Majesties King and Queen of Nepal Return Home from China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 14, 1973)

their majesties
king birendra bir bikram shah dev and queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah and their entourage returned here by a special plane today after concluding a successful state visit to china.

the road leading from the airport to the royal palace was gaily decorated today with beautiful arches, colourful flags and streamers inscribed with the slogan, "long live nepal-china friendship exclamation" crowds of people along the road warmly welcome the king and queen returning from china.

present at the airport to greet the king and queen were: chairman of the royal representative council prince gyanendra, princess komal, prince dhirendra, princess prekshya, and other members of the nepalese royal family.

also present at the airport were: prime minister nagendra prasad rijal, chief justice ratna bahadur bista, chairman of the standing committee of the state council

bedananda jha, vice-chairman of the national panchayat dambar bahadur bashnet, ministers and other high ranking officials and military officers as well as prominent public figures.

hsu chia-san, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nepal, and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Union Steps Up Spread of "Two Chinas" Fallacy

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1973)

the fallacy of "two chinas" has been repeatedly spread in an open and undisguised manner in recent times by the soviet propaganda machine. this has shown how hostile the soviet revisionist leading clique is towards the chinese people.

the soviet novosti press agency (apn) last october in an article alleged that "the actual existence of 'two chinas' was a reality for a long time, and continues to remain a reality to this day". the article stood truth on its head, brazenly prettifying the chiang kai-shek clique and insidiously peddling the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", alleging that taiwan under the domination of the chiang kai-shek clique was "an independent economic unit" having "stability of position". it went on to assert that "this may prove to be one of the most important factors in the forth-coming diplomatic struggle over the question of the island's future status", and so on and so forth. the article maliciously spread lies and slanders, alleging that china "has now decided to give up" its "struggle against the imperialist plans to create a 'two chinas' situation and has "seriously reviewed" its policy on taiwan.

another soviet journal, "new times", in an article last may unscrupulously described china's taiwan province as no more than "a leaf" "severed from the mother country". it went to great lengths to prettify the chiang kai-shek clique's so-called "achievements" in the economic field and to distort the chinese government's policy on taiwan.

the soviet revisionist clique has been hatching the "two chinas" plot for a long time. soviet journals do not hesitate to refer to chiang kai-shek as "president"

and have carried the flag of the chiang kai-shek clique in their pages. the soviet government has sent a "correspondent" to taiwan and its embassies abroad have even "invited" chiang kai-shek clique's "diplomats" to their receptions.

as is well known, the chinese government has been consistent in its stand on the taiwan question. chinese government statements have made clear on many occasions: the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china; taiwan is an integral part of china's territory; it will be liberated and our motherland will be unified. the chinese government firmly opposes any activities which are aimed at creating "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "two chinas", an "independent taiwan" or advocacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". over the past twenty years and more in the international arena, plots to create "two chinas" have met with failure, one after the other. the soviet revisionist leading clique has now sunk so low as to pick up and peddle such rubbish as "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". it is a waste of effort, and serves only to reveal to the world the true features of soviet social-imperialism.

CHINA AND UN

First Committee of UN General Assembly Adopts Draft Resolution on "World Disarmament Conference"

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 13, 1973)

the first committee of the united nations general assembly unanimously adopted a draft resolution today on the "world disarmament conference" submitted by algeria, argentina, india, mexico and yugoslavia.

the resolution noted that before any conclusion may be reached with regard to the preparation for the convening of a world disarmament conference it will be necessary to carry out considerable study of the relevant existing conditions.

it decided to establish an ad hoc committee to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the general assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

bedananda jha, vice-chairman of the national panchayat dambar bahadur bashnet, ministers and other high ranking officials and military officers as well as prominent public figures.

hsu chia-san, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nepal, and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

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(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1973)

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draft resolution to include the aforesaid explicit provisions in its preamble and operative part, because a certain superpower tried hard to turn the special committee as proposed in the resolution 2930 of the 27th session of the general assembly into an organ which it could easily manipulate and tried hard to turn the informal consultation of the members of the so-called "special committee" which had not been legally and formally constituted into a formal meeting of the committee.

"moreover", the chinese representative said, "in the course of consultations on the draft resolution, the representatives of the cosponsors have made it clear that the ad hoc committee will not be a preparatory organ of the world disarmament conference. any attempt to turn the ad hoc committee into a preparatory organ of the world disarmament conference will be in total violation of the letter and spirit of the resolution and is, therefore, impermissible."

the chinese delegation, he said, fully understands the good desire of many peace-loving and justice-upholding countries who oppose the superpowers' arms race and thus demand their disarmament.

"we are ready to work together with these countries to set the clear objectives and create the necessary conditions for promoting the convening of a world conference on genuine disarmament. the chinese delegation agrees to maintain contact with the ad hoc committee and exchange views on the question of disarmament," he added.

with the above statement, chuang yen declared that the chinese delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets and Fetes Comrade Le Duc Tho

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1973)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met with special adviser le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and representative of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

taking part in the meeting were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the c.p.c., and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and others.

later, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a dinner in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

comrade le duc tho and his party arrived here by special plane at noon today on their way to paris. . . .

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

special adviser le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and representative of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party left here for paris by special plane this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and others.

also present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the two embassies; and a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy here.

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ANTI-CONFUCIUS STRUGGLE

The Anti-Confucius Struggle of the Working People As Viewed from a Number of Cultural Objects and Historical Data

by

Ch'i Chung-chiu (齐钟久) and Liu Ju-chung (刘如仲)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 6, 1973)

Confucius was named Ch'iu, and he lived during the closing stage of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals (551-479 B.C.). It was a period of great upheaval in which the transition from the slave-owning system to the feudal system took place, and the class struggle was most violent. As a representative of the tottering slave-owning class, Confucius did everything in his power to uphold the slave-owning system. At the time, he was severely criticized by the insurgent slaves.

As recorded in "Chuang Tzu," slave-uprising headed by Chih "with 9,000 men under his command ran wild in the country attacking the feudal princes." They attacked the slave-owners everywhere. Confucius, the die-hard spokesman of the slave-owners, feigned respect and tried to persuade Chih to accept the dogmas of filial piety, brotherly subordination, loyalty and sincerity of the Confucian school. Thereupon a struggle between the two ways of thinking of two classes--the hero of the slave-uprising and the spokesman of the slave-owning class took place. Quoting historical facts and speaking with reason, Chih strongly denounced Confucius as a member of the "back to the ancients" school who "indulged in wild talk about the feats of King Wen and King Wu"; a parasite who "neither grew the food he ate nor wove the clothes he wore"; a reactionary politician who "wagged his tongue and talked irresponsibly everywhere to mislead the rulers of the country" "in a desire to hunt for wealth and high position"; a double-dealer who "flattered people to their face but spoke ill of them behind their backs"; and a "knave"guilty of the gravest crime. In conclusion

Chih categorically declared, "What you have said we categorically reject!" When disheartened Confucius was chased out, as he mounted his carriage, he was still filled with lingering fear, and the reins slipped three times from his trembling hands. "He stared vacantly before him, his face was as pale as the dead, and he repeatedly wiped his brow without making a sound." This vividly pictured the distressful feature of Confucius which resembled that of the homeless dog of the down-fallen class. Because Chih led the uprising, he therefore enjoyed a very high standing among the enslaved masses: "His reputation rivalled the sun and the moon, and would be remembered in posterity together with Shun and Yü."*

In the year 221 B.C., the first emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty unified the whole of China and founded a feudal empire with centralized power. It marked the end of the slave-owning society and the dawn of a feudal society, and the contradiction between the peasant class and the landlord class rose to a predominant position. By the reign of the emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty, the critical period for the restoration of the slave-owning system had become a thing of the past, but at that time, because the hypocritical conservative thinking of the Confucian school was more compatible with the need of the feudal ruling class, there emerged the situation in which "all other schools of thought were banned and only Confucianism was honored." From then on Confucian teachings became the ruling thought of subsequent feudal society and the spiritual shackle for the working people. Because of this, in past ages, as the insurgent forces of the peasants destroyed a feudal dynasty, they were bound to direct at the same time, either directly or indirectly, the spearhead of struggle against the reactionary thinking of Confucius.

Toward the end of the Chin Dynasty, there erupted in the provinces of Shantung and Hopei the red tunic uprising. Among the insurgents, a peasant insurgent army led by Hao Ting which attacked and captured places including Yenchou and Ch'üfu. It set up government offices, appointed officials, and founded a state named "Greater Han." According to records in the "Annals of Ch'üfu Hsien," in the 2nd year of Chenyü during the reign of Hsüantsung of the Chin Dynasty (1214 A.D.) Hao Ting captured Ch'üfu and set fire to the Temple of Confucius. "The main hall and the corridors were reduced to ashes. Even the three cypress trees personally planted by Confucius were destroyed, and nothing was left." The Temple of Confucius had always been regarded as a sacred and inviolable shrine by feudal ruling classes, and the three cypress trees, reputed to be personally planted by Confucius, were symbols of his "benevolence" that were also regarded as sacred and inviolable. But the red tunic insurgent army regarded them as dung and set fire to them. That expressed the contempt and anger of the insurrecting peasants toward Confucius.

The peasant uprising led by Liu Liu and Liu Ch'ih was one of the biggest during the middle period of the Ming Dynasty. The war lasted for two years and spread to eight provinces. On three occasions fighting took place in the vicinity of Peking, and the Ming imperial court was panic-stricken. On the two huge banners of the insurgents were the characters: "The three thousand

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* "Hsün-tzu - Pu-kou" (荀子 · 不苟).

warriors will take us straight to the land of Yuyen (Peking"; the dragon ascending the throne will clear once more the chaotic sky."* The object of their struggle was to overthrow the reactionary government and to establish a new world order. According to the inscriptions on the tablet "Ch'eng-chüeh li-chi" (城阙里记) bearing the date of the 4th year of the reign of Chiaching of the Ming Dynasty (1512 A.D.): during the Hsin-wei year of Chengte (1511 A.D.) the "rebels" entered Yen, and on the 27th day of the 2nd moon, broke into Ch'üfu,.... That night, they made their camp inside the palace gate, stabled their horses in the main hall and threw all the books into the pond.... Both the gods and the mortals were trembling with fear and in great danger! The local commander sent over a force of 400 men, but the "bandits" outnumbered them, and they scattered like chaff in the wind. There was no way to guard the temple."

With the malicious slander of the ruling class removed, this historical material by negative example turned out to be a valuable piece of material which reflected the immense power of the peasant insurgents and their opposition to Confucius. The peasants' insurgent forces had the courage to stable their horses in the "sacred precinct" of the Confucian Temple, and threw all classical writings of the Confucian school--the "Four Books" and the "Five Classics" kept like treasures by the ruling class in the Kueiwen Pavilion--into the dirty water of the pond. "The sacrificial vessels were all destroyed, and they also burned the door of the Chuszu lecture hall."** All these expressed their strong class hatred toward Confucius and their utter contempt for feudal theories and laws.

The movement of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution (1851-1868 A.D.) was a peasant uprising on the grandest scale in the history of China. For a time the insurgents occupied the greater part of China and established a peasant revolutionary government in opposition to the corrupt Ch'ing government. The struggle lasted for as long as 18 years, and dealt a serious blow to the feudal rule of the Ch'ing Dynasty as well as to the foreign capitalist aggressive forces.

The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution not only used arms to criticize the feudal rule, but also used revolutionary thinking in the ideological field to oppose and make effective criticism of Confucian thought that upheld the feudal system. The outstanding leader of the T'aip'ing peasant uprising, Hung Hsiu-ch'üan (1814-1864 A.D.) came from a peasant family. In his early years, he was a school teacher by profession. When he saw with his own eyes the misery of the people caused by the corruption of the reactionary government of the Ch'ing Dynasty and the encroachment of foreign capitalism, his revolutionary fervor was aroused, and he resolved to overthrow the reactionary Ch'ing Dynasty. In 1843, while he was teaching a village school in his native village of Hua hsien in Kwangtung Province, with indomitable revolutionary spirit, he smashed the tablet set up in the school to venerate the "greatest sage and

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* "Ming-shih Chi-shih Pen-mo" (明史纪事本末), Vol. 45.

** Ch'ien-lung "Ch'üfu Hsien Chih" (乾隆"曲阜县志"), Vol. 29.

ancient teacher of great achievement, Confucius" and openly proclaimed war on Confucius, who had been regarded as sacred and inviolable for the past two thousand years. This was a most extraordinary revolutionary action at the time. In 1851, after leading the broad masses of revolutionary peasants to rise up in arms in the Chint'ien village of Kwangsi, Hung Hsiu-ch'üan also burned and destroyed Confucian temples along the route of his victorious advance.

Hung Hsiu-ch'üan also linked up the criticism of the reactionary ideas of Confucius together with the overthrow of the whole feudal autocratic system. Among the books published by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo there was a book called the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-jih (太平天日). This book described how Hung Hsiu-ch'üan saw "God" in his dream. Because the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution was carried out under the cover of a religion, this book was consequently rich in religious color. But it reflected to a certain degree the revolutionary thinking of Hung Hsiu-ch'üan and showed that he intended to make use of the power and prestige of "God" to achieve the goal of overthrowing the reactionary authorities of the Ch'ing emperor and Confucius. This was what Engels described as "human power adopting the form of super human power." ("Anti-Dühring") In his book Hung Hsiu-ch'üan used the words of "Almighty God" to criticize Confucius: "The causes of the evil doings of the devils (meaning the Ch'ing rulers) are always traced to the many mistakes in the books used by Confucius to teach people." He attributed all the crimes of the feudal autocratic system to Confucius. This hit the nail on the head and dealt a blow at the vulnerable spot. Finally Hung Hsiu-ch'üan also used the hands of the "angel" to tie up and whip Confucius, which truly gladdened the hearts of the people. This strong revolutionary spirit of Hung Hsiu-ch'üan at that time encouraged the people to break away from the fetters of the reactionary thought of Confucius and they courageously attacked the feudal autocratic system.

After the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo founded its capital in Nanking, it drew up a series of revolutionary policies and violently pounded against the ways of Confucius and Mencius which upheld the feudal autocratic system. The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo advocated equality: "All men in the world are brothers and all women in the world are sisters."* It negated such feudal class system as the three bonds and five constant virtues which represented the whole duty of man. The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo particularly advocated equality between men and women, and clearly stipulated: "Distribution of land should be made on per a capita basis, regardless of men or women"** which enabled women to enjoy equal economic status with men. Politically, women were also eligible for official posts and participation in the revolutionary government. Militarily, women shared combat duties with men: "Men and women fighters should all bear arms

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* Hung Hsiu-ch'üan: "Yüan-tao Hsing-shih-hsün" (洪秀全:"原道醒世训").

** "T'ien-ch'ao T'ien-mow Chih-tu" (天朝田亩制度).

and battle bravely in concert to destroy the forces of evil."* It stipulated that marriage in the land should not be based on money,"** and abolished the feudal system of purchase and sale of women in marriages. At the same time, in the territory controlled by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, women were forbidden to bind their feet. The buying and selling of slaves were forbidden, prostitution was banned, and women were encouraged to take part in production. This policy of emancipation for women aroused the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of working women, and also fundamentally negated the feudal teaching of propriety which held that man was superior and woman was inferior and the three states of dependence and four virtues as advocated by Confucius.

Culturally, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo clearly prohibited by law the circulation of evil books (books upholding the feudal system) and stipulated: "All evil books and sayings of Confucius, Mencius and other schools should be burned, and to buy, sell, hide or read them are prohibited and subject to punishment." According to textual research, the Huang-ch'ing Ching-chieh (皇清经解), an anthology of works teaching and expounding Confucian classics and writings, was considered by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo to be inconsistent with the "will of heaven" (revolutionary demands), and consequently were banned from circulation.

The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo also set up a department for censoring books and Hung Hsiu-ch'üan personally presided over the work of revising the Four Books and Five Classics of the Confucian school. "The true lord (meaning Hung Hsiu-ch'üan) personally revised such works as the Four Books and Five Classics before promulgating their re-circulation."+ The purpose of doing this was that "it is feared that they might beguile the hearts of the people and confuse the true path."++ That dealt a serious blow to the reactionary thinking of Confucius and Mencius which had been used to poison the people and endanger the revolution.

The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo also attached great importance to the education of young people and children, and based on the demands of the revolution, also had written a new "Thousand Character Instruction," "Song for Primary Students" and "Three-Character Classic" to replace the "Trimetrical Classic" and the "Thousand-Character Classic" which acclaimed the ways of Confucius and Mencius, so that the young people could receive new ideas at an early age and less contact with the evil influence of the thinking of Confucius and Mencius.

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* Hung Hsiu-ch'üan: "T'ien-ming Chao-chih-shu" (洪秀全: "天命诏旨书").

** "T'ien-ch'ao T'ien-mow Chih-tu" (天朝田亩制度).

\+ "Ch'in-ting Shih-chieh T'iao-li" ("钦定士阶条例").

++ Hung Jen-kan: "Chieh-yung Fou-wen Ch'iao-yen-yü" (洪仁玕: "诫用浮文巧言谕").

Summing up the above, with the feudal system becoming more and more rotten over the past ages, the anti-Confucius struggle of the peasants' insurgent forces also became increasingly more determined and stronger. From the simple burning of the temples of Confucius to the negation in many ways of Confucian thought by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, it was clear that the anti-Confucius struggle had gradually taken on dimensions. Naturally, because of the limitations of the age and the weaknesses of the peasant class itself, the anti-Confucius struggle of the peasants' insurgent forces could not be very thoroughgoing. However, under the historical conditions of the time, the struggle against Confucius by the heroes of the peasant uprisings provided a very powerful encouragement to the anti-feudal struggle of the broad masses of peasants and pushed history forward.

In order to make revolution and keep on advancing, the revolutionary people must oppose Confucius. In order to carry out restoration and go backward, the counter-revolutionary class must inevitably seek help from the ghost of Confucius. This is the law of class struggle. For the sake of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and their kind evoked the ghost of Confucius, played it up in a big way, and used it as a tool for carrying out restoration. Because of this, the struggle for criticizing Confucius today is in essence a political struggle. We must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," pay attention to the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, raise our awareness of the two-line struggle unremittingly in the course of struggle, and resolutely and thoroughly criticize and topple, as well as criticize and discredit the reactionary thinking of Confucius and eliminate its pernicious influence.

* * *

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Take the Criticism of Lin Piao and Rectification of the Style of Work as the Key Link and Give Impetus to the Continual Development of Spare-Time Education

by

CCP Committee of the Tahuashan Committee, P'ing-ku hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 5, 1973)

Since autumn 1971, all production brigades in Tahuashan commune, P'ing-ku hsien, Peking, have run spare-time schools for peasants. In the past two years, driven by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, spare-time education has been constantly consolidated and developed. Twenty people's schools in the whole commune insist on a year-round operation. In conjunction with the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, they constantly carry out education in line and cultural and technical education for commune members and have achieved certain results which are welcomed by the broad masses of cadres and commune members.

Start From the Demands of Reality and Insist on Serving the Three Great Revolutionary Movements in the Rural Villages

Following the continual development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the continual intensification of socialist revolution and construction in the rural villages, the demands of the broad masses for learning politics, culture and technology are becoming stronger day by day. Because of this, diverse forms of spare-time study classes have to be run. Six senior primary classes, five high school classes four classes in agricultural technology and two reportage classes were added this spring. Some production brigades have even started classes in electro-mechanics and over a hundred literacy classes are run to enable more commune members to participate in studies.

Over 120 graduates of junior high schools came to our commune to settle in the production brigades in June this year. They were assigned to four production brigades, two of which have already set up study classes for them at present.

Since their establishment, these spare-time study classes have sent a considerable number of talented people to the three great revolutionary movements. According to the incomplete statistics of six production brigades, 43 students in this year have become operators of drainage and irrigation machines and tractor-operators and 13 have become technicians. T'itzuyü brigade had never planted irrigated wheat before. After studying in the people's schools, the commune members built ridged fields on the hill slopes, planted them to irrigated wheat and implemented scientific management. In the first year, they reaped a good wheat harvest averaging 356 catties per mow.

These spare-time study organizations have all along taken class education as the main course, given top priority to the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work and taken the study of works by Chairman Mao and the study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress as an important matter. Some production brigades have even held exhibitions to expose the crimes of Lin Piao, and eight teachers from people's schools at Tahuashan production brigade take charge of the preparatory and commentary work at the exhibitions. They organize the students to visit the exhibitions, and use their commentaries as teaching material. Through study and criticism, the students have raised their class awareness and their awareness of the two-line struggle and discerned clearly the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao. The people's schools have become the battlefield for the criticism of Lin Piao and the students have become the mainstay in the criticism of Lin Piao. They bring and propagate widely the spirit of the documents of the 10th Party Congress to the masses. At the criticism and repudiation meetings, they take the lead in giving speeches that are firm in stand and clear-cut in concept.

According to the needs of the three great revolutionary movements in the rural villages, the various people's schools insist on compiling on their own indigenous teaching materials. They take Chairman Mao's "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and his teachings that "irrigation is the life-blood of agriculture" and "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" as compulsory courses. At the same time, they compile supplementary teaching materials on learning agriculture from Tachai in accordance with the development of the situation and the requirements.

During the most severe drought of the past hundred years in 1972, the Party committee of the commune led all commune members in carrying water to resist the drought and fight with Nature for grain. They launched a self-salvation movement through production. In order to strengthen the determination of the commune members to save themselves through production, some people's schools compiled teaching materials on saving themselves through production. After studying, the students were radiant with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. In Hsiaoyutze brigade, eight women who had never used the carrying pole when they worked in the fields in the past years also carried buckets of water to resist the drought.

In coordination with the various tasks of the Party in the rural villages, the people's schools have also compiled teaching materials on economic use of grain, late marriage and family planning.

Run Schools by Relying on the Masses and Build a Contingent of Revolutionized Teachers for People's Schools

Running people's schools is the job of the masses themselves and people's schools can only be run well by mobilizing and relying on the masses. Therefore we constantly hold discussion forums for the poor and lower-middle peasants and students of people's schools to listen to their opinions on the operation of schools so that we can constantly improve our work. Attention is also paid to developing the role of the primary and secondary schools. Under

the leadership of the Party committee of the commune, the various primary and secondary schools have given great assistance and support to the people's schools and the teachers of primary and secondary schools help the teachers of people's schools to prepare lessons and conduct demonstration teaching. Some teachers even directly teach at the people's schools. The courses in the "reportage class" at Huashan production brigade are taught by teachers of the language unit at Huashan High School.

Practice over the past two years makes us realize that in order to consolidate and develop spare-time education, we must build a contingent of revolutionized teachers. There are at present 72 people's school teachers in the whole commune. In order to enable them to advance constantly along the road of "being Red and vocationally proficient," the Party committee of the communes and the Party branches of the production brigades have all along attached great significance to the work of training them. First of all they show concern for them politically. The communes hold meetings for teachers in charge of people's schools every half month, and monthly meetings for all people's school teachers are held for the purpose of organizing them to study politics, to carry out criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work and to raise their awareness of the two-line struggle. The people's school teachers are opportunely organized to study the documents on the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work as well as the method to teach them at the people's schools. Those who request to join the Party or League organizations are trained enthusiastically and those with the qualifications for Party or CYL membership are opportunely admitted into the Party and League organizations. Three people's school teachers in the Huashan production brigade have been admitted into the League this year.

In order to seriously implement the Party's policies, the communes and production brigades patiently educate those "children who could be properly educated" among the people's school teachers, boldly make use of them and fully mobilize their initiative.

In order to continually raise their teaching standards, the various production brigades constantly organize the people's school teachers to learn cultural and vocational knowledge, regularly attend class at primary schools and exchange experiences. In the matter of livelihood, after the commune discussed things with the various production brigades, the teachers are subsidized with a fixed number of work-points in accordance with the principle of "remuneration according to work." In addition, the need for them to prepare lessons, correct exercises and pay family visits is taken into consideration, and each week the teachers are given a fixed period of time, usually one or two days, for preparing lessons and are credited with work-points.

In order to insure the people's schools of relative stability in the ranks of teachers, the Party committee of the commune has ruled that the various production brigades may not transfer at random the teachers at the people's schools. If transfers are really necessary, such transfer must first be approved by the commune and suitable people should be selected before the transfers take place. Thus the replacement will be effected in time and the work of teaching will not be affected.

Constantly Raise the Level of Understanding and Strengthen the Party's Leadership

Practice in the past two years tells us that the key link for carrying out well spare-time education lies in constantly raising the level of understanding of the leading cadres at various levels and strengthening the leadership of the Party committee over spare-time educational work.

The vigorous development of spare-time education in our commune in autumn 1971 was primarily the result of criticizing the erroneous ways of thinking on the part of some comrades, such as "education has nothing to do with us" and "we are busy in production work and cannot spare time for anything else."

Last year, the municipal committee convened meetings on political and ideological work for the youths and linked up the promotion of spare-time education with the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the rural villages and with the training and fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, so as to make us understand that grasping spare-time education is definitely not a mere matter of knowing a number of characters. It is an important matter bearing on the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the consolidation of dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the collective economy of socialism.

The people's school is a good classroom for organizing the broad masses of commune members to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and the important battlefield for criticizing revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. Running well people's schools is an important component in grasping well struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure including various cultural spheres. Therefore, after the 10th Party Congress, we have grasped spare-time education more firmly and formulated plans for consolidating and developing spare-time education this winter and next spring.

The Party committee has placed spare-time education on the Party's agenda. Besides assigning a deputy secretary and a standing committee member to take charge of cultural work, the committee members collectively study the more important questions in spare-time education and sum up their understand in so that each member of the Party committee can actively solve problems which occur in the work of spare-time education. We also pay attention to developing the role of the various departments concerned and have set up leadership groups for spare-time education which involve the participation of the responsible persons of the Federation of Poor Peasants, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Federation, the Militia and other cultural and educational units. The Party committee makes unified arrangements for the study of politics, culture and technology. Normal work is shouldered by the Communist Youth League and the cultural and educational units in coordination with other departments.

When the people's schools were first started, some people had a muddled understanding and said, "The big villages have the necessary conditions but not the small villages." Some said, "A small village is easy to lead, but it can't be done in a big village." Some even said, "The production tasks are too heavy. Let's talk about it after resting for a while."

In light of such ideological problems, we have on the one hand organized them to study and raise their awareness and at the same time, consciously fostered the three models of Tahuashan production brigade, Hsiaoyützu production brigade and Matzuyü production brigade. These three production brigades are different in size and conditions. Huashan production brigade has over 800 households. Hsiayützu production brigade is a medium-size village. It is at present engaged in levelling the land and are busy with agricultural activities. Matzuyü production brigade is a small mountainous village. Under the unified leadership of the Party branch, all these three production brigades have operated people's schools. By summing up the experiences of these three production brigades and popularizing such experiences in the whole commune, we have solved the ideological problems of some comrades and enabled spare-time education to develop in the whole commune. On the other hand, we consolidate the old models as well as pay attention to fostering new models.

After spare-time education developed to a certain stage, we popularized the experiences of the people's schools in Ch'enchuangtzu, Hsiyü, T'itzuyü and several other production brigades. The experience of the branch secretary of the T'itzuyü production brigade who took the lead in participation in study in particular gave much enlightenment to the various production brigades. This spring, we opportunely summed up the experience of the Tahuashan production brigade in fully developing the role of the people's schools in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. We called on-the-spot meetings to popularize its experiences to the whole commune, thus enabling spare-time education to take a big stride forward.

The Party committee of the commune urges the cadres and the broad masses of the Party members in the production brigades to play the exemplary role of the vanguard in spare-time education. In the past two years, the leading cadres of the Party branches of the various production brigades have taught political courses in the people's schools. Some cadres with a lower educational standard have also participated in studies at the people's schools. They are the organizers and leaders of the people's schools, and are both the students and teachers. More than 40 people in the over 40 households at T'itzuyü production brigade have participated in studies in the people's schools and all of the Party members have joined in the studies. No matter how busy and how exhausted he is through his hard work, T'ao Po-ch'un, Party branch secretary, always take the lead in study. He teaches with his words and deeds and has greatly educated the students.

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GOOD HARVESTS

Northeast China Provinces Report All-Round Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1973)

northeast china's liaoning, kirin and heilungkiang provinces, important heavy industry centres, reported an all-round good harvest this year.

total grain output in liaoning and average yield per hectare in heilungkiang were 30 per cent above last year's. kirin reaped a record harvest. big progress was also registered by the three provinces for industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

another group of counties, people's communes and production brigades and teams reached or surpassed the three-ton-per hectare target set for northeast china in the national programme for agricultural development.

the people in the three provinces carried out the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

iron and steel, coal and machine-building industries are located in fairly big cities in these provinces. the party committees at various levels correctly handled the relations between agriculture, light and heavy industries. while promoting industrial production, they have strengthened their leadership over agriculture, increased investment in farm production every year and encouraged industry to produce what agriculture requires. over the past few years, tens of thousands of cadres, including leading members at the provincial, administrative regional and county levels, went to work with the peasants and help communes, production brigades and teams that lagged behind to catch up with advanced units.

the industrial, communications and transport and commerce departments worked out plans to give priority to supporting agriculture. the three provinces this year provided the rural areas with more tractors, diesel engines, pumps, chemical fertilizer and insecticide. liaoning province sent 20 per cent more tractors and 30 per cent more chemical fertilizer to the countryside than last year. the figures for kirin province are 17 and 34.2 per cent, and for heilungkiang province, a major grain producer, 70.6 and 80 per cent.

factories and mines often sent groups of experienced technicians to install and repair farm machinery and train agro-technicians for communes and production

brigades. a large number of workers' wives and other urban residents joined the peasants in harvesting and sowing at busy farming seasons.

the provinces this year deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. in the last winter-spring period, rural cadres and commune members launched a large-scale drive to build water conservancy projects. more than 400,000 peasants in liaoning built irrigation and drainage works in the low-lying reaches of the liao river and sank 30,000 pump wells to irrigate 133,000 hectares of farmland in the arid western part of the province.

china's northernmost heilungkiang province has a cold climate and short frost-free period. the eastern part is low-lying and subject to waterlogging, while the western part is liable to drought. peasants sank wells and dug canals all year round, and they did not stop even in the dead of winter. cadres and peasants in drought-ridden chaotung, chaochou and chaoyuan counties in the central part of the province built irrigation works and added more than 19,300 hectares of irrigated land this year.

the provinces are now better able to resist natural calamities. they wrested an all-round good harvest this year from severe dry spells in spring and waterlogging in some areas.

Northwest China Region Gathers Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 16, 1973)

multi-national peasants and herdsmen in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region had a good grain harvest and increased their flocks and herds this year.

grain output was seven per cent above last year's and cotton output 15 per cent higher. there are six million sheep and cattle more than in 1972. output of sugar-beet, walnuts, grapes and other fruit also rose.

many people's communes and production brigades harvested three tons of grain per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. some communes and brigades reaped 7.5 tons of grain or 0.75 tons of ginned cotton per hectare.

cities and counties in ili kazakh autonomous chou, which was advanced in farming and animal husbandry, were once held back by interference from the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. very little construction was done to improve farmland and grasslands, and some areas were affected by spontaneous capitalist tendencies. study classes have been run there and cadres

and peasants and herdsmen studied the party's basic line and criticized lin piao's revisionist line, raising their enthusiasm for socialism.

during the past year, they have added many irrigation projects, completed auxilliary works for other projects built earlier, and levelled large tracts of farmland. as a result, total grain output of the autonomous chou was 17 per cent over last year's. the people have also expanded pastures and built large numbers of houses for herdsmen, of animal sheds, artificial insemination stations, and dipping-vats. there has been a steady rise in livestock three years running.

the committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of the communist party of china held a region-wide conference last spring. the participants studied chairman mao's instructions on developing farming and animal husbandry in border minority areas. they exchanged experience in learning from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

a serious drought hit the kashgar area last spring, affecting sowing and irrigation of the standing winter wheat. several thousand cadres went among the masses and led them in fighting the drought. they had a good harvest this year.

TRACTOR PLANTS

East China Tractor Plant

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 16, 1973)

the
workers of an east china walking tractor plant have made a wholehearted service to agriculture and won praise from the peasants.

the changchou walking tractor plant in kiangsu province often sends workers, cadres and technicians to the countryside to see the performance of its tractors and listen to the opinions of the drivers.

the tractors it produced used to have two trailing wheels, one for ploughing and one for transportation. the drivers complained that the two wheels made it clumsy to turn about and they did not wear well. the workers and technicians of the plant did away with one of the wheels and improved the tractor after dozens

of experiments. this cut down 14 unnecessary parts, reduced cost and saved much rubber and steel.

in recent years, the plant has helped other farm machinery plants with more than 5,700 sets of blueprints and much equipment. it also sent technicians to help them solve knotty technical problems and train technical personnel. it has helped a neighbouring commune build a foundry shop and supplied the equipment.

when the tractor plant was first set up in 1956 on the basis of a dozen blacksmith shops, it had only 200 workers and simple equipment and could only repair small farm implements. the plant now has five times as many workers and 12 times as much equipment, mostly made by the workers themselves.

the plant turned out 16 times as many tractors last year as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. a big increase has been registered this year than last. the tractors it produced are best suited to areas crisscrossed by rivers and hilly areas. they are small, light, highly efficient and easy to operate.

PORT CONSTRUCTION

New Achievements in China's Port Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, December 15, 1973)

china has expanded its port facilities this year. the new wharves and wharf extension projects completed this year will add an annual cargo handling capacity of 15 million tons.

more engineering works are being done on china's ports and harbours than in any previous year. investments for the nine main ports are more than double the 1972 amount.

all projects are designed, built and installed by chinese workers and technicians on the basis of china's present economic and technical level. all efforts are concentrated on completing projects one by one so that they can go into operation quickly.

the first stage of enlarging the oil-handling facilities

of talien port, north china's largest, was completed in two and a half months. the first stage in building the principal projects of the oil-handling wharf in chinhuangtao was finished before schedule. the main works on the two berths for 35,000-ton ships in tientsin, the new coal-handling wharf for 10,000-ton ships in lienyun port and rebuilding berths at three wharves in shanghai, are almost finished.

under construction now are chanchiang and whampoa ports for foreign trade in south china, a new wharf for handling bulk chemical fertilizer and the bunkering facilities of diesel ships in shanghai, oil storage tanks in tientsin port and extension of tsingtao and yentai ports. inspired by the spirit of the tenth party congress, the workers are striving to complete the jobs quickly.

the present capacity of the main ports is twelve times that in 1950. there have been great increases during the great proletarian cultural revolution in china's shipping of iron, steel, coal, petroleum, timber, ores and fertilizer.

auxiliary facilities, including wharves, warehouses, loading and unloading points, rails, roads and harbour boats, are installed at the same time that the ports are extended. ports handling petroleum have special facilities to prevent pollution of the water.

some small and medium-sized ports have also been built along china's coastlines to accommodate up to 5,000-ton vessels. they can be built quickly and economically and lessen pressure on big ports as the cargo load increases.

china's maritime commerce is growing, trade having been established with over 550 ports in over 140 countries and regions. around 200 ocean-going vessels are anchored at chinese ports every day. the volume of import and export cargo in the past few years has risen twenty to thirty percent annually.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 16, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania wound up its visit here and left for hangchow by special plane today in the company of chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the people's army, and deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

the delegation arrived here on december 12 from kweilin. it was given a warm welcome at the airport by jen szu-chung and huang jung-hai, leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, and liu tien-fu and chung ming, leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees. the p.l.a. kwangchow units gave a banquet and arranged a soiree in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms that evening.

in the past few days the albanian comrades visited a p.l.a. cadre training corps and watched its camping activities, accompanied by chang tsai-chien, jen szu-chung and others. they also had discussions with its commanders and fighters and exchanged experience with them on military training and political work.

while in kwangchow, they toured the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in his early years, the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising and the kwangtung botanical garden. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

"China-Week" Held in Eisenstadt, Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Dec. 14, 1973)

a "china-week" jointly sponsored by the austrian research institute on china (aric) and the europe-house of burgenland was held in eisenstadt, state capital of burgenland, from december 6 to 13.

among those attending the opening ceremony were former vice-chancellor of austria and chairman of the aric bruno pittermann, state chief of burgenland theodor kery, and mayor of eisenstadt hans tinhof. chinese ambassador wang yueh-yi was also present.

pittermann and wang yueh-yi spoke at the ceremony. they expressed the conviction that the organising of the "china-week" would help promote mutual understanding between the austrian and the chinese peoples and the hope that the friendly relations between the two peoples would develop continuously.

a friendly table-tennis match between the burgenland team and members of the chinese embassy was held last night.

pictures and paper-cuts reflecting the achievements of the socialist construction in china and chinese traditional art were exhibited during the "china-week".

CHINA AND CONGO

Liaoning Provincial Football Team Leaves for Congo, Sudan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

A football team of Liaoning province, China, with Leng Pao-chen as leader and Liang Fa-hsiang as deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly tour of the Congo and the Sudan.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leader of Czechoslovak Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

m. bursa, leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and d. gerych, member of the delegation and a department director of the ministry of foreign trade, flew in here today.

they were greeted at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

on hand were karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china, and a. kondrk, deputy leader of the delegation, who arrived in peking earlier.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

pierre audoin, assistant delegate of information of the french ministry of industrial and scientific development, left here for home by air today.

the french guest arrived in peking on december 10. chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, met and feted him. the french guest visited a factory, a school and a scientific research institution. he had discussions with chinese scientific workers.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Speed-Skating Team Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 15, 1973)

the chinese speed-skating team left here for home today after a friendly visit to japan.

the team was seen off at the airprort by leading members of the japan skating union, the japan-china cultural exchange association and the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) as well as officials of the chinese embassy.

the chinese team gave a reception here yesterday evening to thank japanese friends for the warm hospitality accorded it during its stay in japan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Delegation to Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1973)

a five-member korean delegation to the 13th meeting of china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport led by choe chong pil, chief delegate of the korean side, arrived here by train today.

present at the railway station to greet the delegation were yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications, ma pei-teh, chief delegate of the chinese side on the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china.

yang chieh, minister of communications gave a banquet this evening in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Issues Message on Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 15, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev yesterday issued a message to the nepalese people on his trip to china saying: "we have brought back with us memories of warm welcome and hospitality we received in china and we consider this as an expression of profound goodwill that there is in china for the people of nepal."

the message says, "the visit provided a welcome opportunity for exchanging views in a friendly and cordial atmosphere with top chinese leaders including chairman mao tsetung on bilateral matters of mutual interest and on international problems. we believe that the spirit of good neighbourliness and friendly relations that subsist between our two countries have been further strengthened as a result of such meetings with the chinese leaders."

"in addition to visiting peking, capital of the people's republic of china and provinces, we had seen construction work that is currently underway in china in various fields. we have been very much impressed with the remarkable progress made under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung since the founding of the people's republic of china. we cannot fail to mention our sense of appreciation that, though china is engaged in her own development programmes, she has cooperated in our construction efforts as a neighbour and a friend," the message adds.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Exhibition Winds Up in Amsterdam

(NCNA-English The Hague, Dec. 15, 1973)

chinese light industrial products and handicrafts exhibition ended today at amsterdam. since its opening to the public on december 4, 1973, this exhibition has received more than forty thousand visitors. about fifteen thousand dutch people had seen the chinese films at the exhibition centre.

people from all over the netherlands came to visit the exhibition. some of them visited the exhibition again and again and a few disabled came in wheelchairs. groups of dutch students came to the exhibition with their teachers, to learn more about the people's republic of china.

on december 12, 1. samkalden, mayor, and councillors of amsterdam held a reception at the dutch maritime historical museum in honour of the chinese exhibition delegation. chief of the chinese delegation sun so-chang and other delegation members attended the reception. hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the netherlands was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Graphic Art Exhibition Opens in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 15, 1973)

a chinese graphic art exhibition was opened here yesterday. it attracted some 400 visitors from all walks of life on the first day.

addressing the opening ceremony, federal minister without portfolio khurshid hasan meer praised chinese art as a flower of the spirit of a people who are building their country for peace.

ayub mirza, secretary-general of the rawalpindi pakistan-china friendship association which sponsored the exhibition, pointed out in his inauguration speech that this exhibition will further strengthen the traditional friendship between the two countries.

noted pakistan artists, prominent public figures, chinese ambassador chang tung, and diplomats of other countries attended the opening ceremony.

the spectators were deeply impressed by the 40 exhibits which depict the life and struggle of the chinese people in building socialism. the "pakistan times" in an article yesterday lauded the chinese graphic art as a fine combination of rich traditional style and the lofty aspirations of the chinese people. "chinese art is art for the people," it said.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Conduct Unbridled Arms Expansion, Ask for Loans Everywhere

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

while striving to be the champion in armament race, the soviet leading clique also wants to pass itself off as the standard-bearer of the "reduction of military expenditures"; while masquerading itself as a "benefactor" to the developing countries, it has to ask for help and beg for loans everywhere servilely like a begger. this revisionist nature of the soviet leadership has become clearer and clearer to everybody.

for many years the soviet revisionist leading clique has repeatedly harped on the tune of "cutting down military expenditures" to "provide assistance to the developing countries", but its military spending has gone up to a new high every time it sings the high-sounding note of "reduction of military expenditures". in 1958 they proposed that the united states, britain, france and the soviet union reduce their military expenditures by 10-15 per cent. yet according to soviet revisionist official statistics, soviet expenditures on national defence in 1961 was 23 per cent higher than that of 1958. in 1962, they made another proposal for cutting down military expenditures and using money thus saved for further "assistance to the newly established national states". but in 1963, soviet defence spending was raised to the highest in 19 years since 1944. in 1964, soviet revisionism dished up for the third time the proposal for "reduction of military expenditures". but like previous occasions, not a single ruble was cut, but on the contrary soviet military expenditures spiralled up year by year. both in 1969 and 1970 soviet military spending reached 17,900 million rubles (well over 20,000 million u.s. dollars), breaking twice the record in soviet history. during the nine years from 1965 to 1973, the actual increment of soviet defence expenditures was two times that in the period of the khrushchov reign. the military expenditures this year are about 30 per cent higher than in 1944, the highest year during the second world war.

the above data are much watered-down figures published by soviet official sources and can by no means reflect the actual level and the rate of increment of soviet military expenditures. according to materials from various sources, actual soviet annual military expenditures were several times higher than what was admitted by the soviet revisionists, and at present they have reached 60,000-70,000 million dollars. the share of soviet military spending in its national income and gross national product now is higher than that of the united states.

the revival of capitalism in the soviet union coupled with frenzied arms expansion and war preparations has reduced the soviet national economy to an insuperable

predicament. ever since the late 1950's and the early 1960's when soviet military production was speeded up at accelerated tempo year after year, the rate of growth in soviet industrial and agricultural production has been going downhill almost year after year. all the previous five-year plans were not fulfilled. the plans of soviet national income, industrial production and labour productivity were not fulfilled in the past three years and the annual increment rate in these fields registered a record low in the past 20 years and more. many important national economic departments have long been thrown into a state of backwardness for lack of funds and cannot attain proper development. take agriculture and the consumer goods industry for example. although the soviet revisionist leading clique has always clamoured for the need to increase capital investment in these two seriously backward departments, their plans have fizzled out again and again. even the soviet revisionists themselves admitted that in the soviet eighth five-year plan (1966-1970), the capital investment plans for these two departments were only fulfilled by 76 and 70 per cent respectively. since the beginning of the ninth five-year plan, the situation has fared no better. agriculture failed to fulfil its capital investment plan for two years running.

western newspapers and news agencies have pointed out several times since the beginning of this year that "the emphasis on the military-industrial complex is held largely responsible for starving investment in other sectors of the (soviet) economy" and that the soviet "super armaments had absorbed so much funds that investments in other departments were limited." a "washington post" correspondent said in a recent report from moscow: "in private contacts with westerners, soviet officials and journalists often acknowledge that defense spending is an enormous burden for their economy." a russian said: "think how much more it must cost our (soviet) weaker economy (than the u.s.) to do the same things (as the u.s.) in the arms race."

to cope with increasingly grave economic difficulties at home, the soviet revisionist leading clique has to ask other capitalist countries for huge sums of loans. the soviet revisionists stated frankly that there was need to "absorb" from the west "additional material and financial resources in order to accelerate" the soviet "speed of construction." even the exploitation of siberian resources requires help from the west. for this, chieftain of the soviet revisionists leonid brezhnev came out in person on a cajolery mission to west germany and the u.s. where he flattered and fawned on their members of parliament, owners of big concerns and bankers. western public opinion described the head of this superpower as a "dollar diplomat", and an "economic mendicant dressed up as a military giant."

it was no coincidence that in 1958, the very year the kremlin "proposed" for the first time "to cut down military spending", the soviet revisionists began to obtain long-term loans from western countries. since then such loans have grown year by year as soviet military spending went up and up and domestic economic difficulties became greater and greater. according to incomplete data, the total sum of loans obtained by the soviet union from the west from 1958 to 1963 amounted to 570 million u.s. dollars, and rose to some 1,500 million dollars in the period from 1964 to 1969. that is to say, the loans had nearly trebled in the same length of time. in the three years and more since 1970, the soviet union has borrowed more than 5,000 million dollars of loans, or over three times of the total sum of foreign loans it obtained in the previous six years. the sum of loans it borrowed from the capitalist countries since 1914 is bigger than the total sum of so-called "economic assistance" given by the soviet union to asian, african and latin american countries in the form of "loans" in the 19 years beginning from 1955. judging from this contrast, moscow's much-vaunted "reduction of military spending" to increase "aid" to the developing countries is sheer humbug.

the french paper "la depeche du midi" said last june: "while directing his thousands of missiles with nuclear warheads against the capitalist countries, brezhnev is reduced to seeking for aid from them to "ensure" the "construction" of the soviet union. five years ago, the soviet revisionists persuaded an asian country to sign the "nuclear non-proliferation treaty" by saying that "if efforts of this country were directed to the production of only several hiroshima-type bombs, then the living standards of every soviet citizen would be lowered by 3-4 per cent at least." now people cannot help asking: since you have made such a preaching to others, why don't you produce less weapons and cut down a tiny fraction of your military spending which amounts to hundreds of thousands of million dollars every year so as to save you the trouble of begging for loans from others?

the question is very simple. the purpose of soviet revisionist social-imperialism is very clear: on one hand it intends to spend large sum of its own funds on armament expansion and war preparations to contend for hegemony with u.s. imperialism and carry out expansion abroad, and on the other hand, it wants to borrow western funds to boost its economy which is heavily weighed down by the armament race. as to the so-called "reduction of military spending" to "aid" the developing countries, like selling horse-meat as beefsteak, it is nothing but an attempt to deceive the soviet people and the world people, the people of the third world countries in particular.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Leader of Sri Lanka Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

tikiri banda illangaratne, leader of the sri lanka government trade delegation and minister of foreign and internal trade, and his party arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and hsi yeh-sheng, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

present were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, as well as other members of the government trade delegation who arrived in peking earlier.

Group of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

A group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences left here by plane today for Colombo, Capital of Sri Lanka, to attend the 29th annual meeting of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet for Sri Lanka Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the sri lanka government trade delegation led by tikiri banda illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade.

minister li chiang and minister tikiri banda illangaratne spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they wished the constant development to the friendship between the two peoples of china and sri lanka and the trade relations between the two countries.

present on the occasion were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy here.

also present were vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao and hsi yeh-sheng.

minister li chiang and minister tikiri banda illangaratne held sincere, friendly talks this morning.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Two Turkish Women Musicians Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

turkish women musicians suna kan and gulay ugurata arrived here by plane today on a performance tour in china.

they were welcomed at the airport by liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; wang liang-chih, a leading member of the office of the cultural group under the state council; fang lien, permanent council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as chinese musicians yin cheng-chung and szutu hua-cheng.

on hand were turkish ambassador to china nuri eren and his wife and embassy officials.

CHINA AND UN

Conference on Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences Concludes in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 15, 1973)

the conference on a code of conduct for liner conferences ended its work here today and decided to resume its negotiations next march.

the conference beginning november 12 had been held under the auspices of last year's u.n. general assembly according to the demand of the developing countries. it had discussed relevant problems on a code of conduct for liner conferences.

during the general discussion, indian representative l.m.s. rajwar in a speech on behalf of the group of 77 developing countries pointed out that in working out a code of conduct for liner conferences, particular attention should be paid to the needs and difficulties of the developing countries to safeguard their legitimate interests in the fields of maritime transport and commerce and promote the maritime transport services of these countries. he noted that the code of conduct should not consider the egoistic interests of the monopolists.

chinese representative chou chiu-yen in his speech expressed support for the draft code of conduct for liner conferences submitted by the group of 77 countries at the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development. he pointed out that this draft manifested the earnest desire and just claim of the developing countries in opposing international shipping monopoly, protecting their own rights and interests and developing their national economy. he expressed china's readiness to establish and develop friendly shipping cooperation with more countries and shipping lines on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

thanks to the efforts of many developing countries, the principles in regard to the settlement of some fundamental issues on the draft code have been agreed on. but the delegations of some countries monopolizing international shipping made many reservations. the soviet representative openly stood by the side of shipping monopoly countries, putting many obstacles on the way for the settlement of those fundamental issues. however, representatives of many developing countries expressed their determination not to go back from the agreements they had reached.

at the meeting on december 14, which dealt with the credentials, chinese representative chou chiu-yen pointed out that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government of cambodia and that the puppet lon nol clique is but a handful of national scums which have no right whatsoever to represent the people of cambodia at this conference. he also pointed out that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people and that it is inappropriate that the representatives of the saigon regime should alone attend the conference.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Cinema Delegation Leaves Hanoi for China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 16, 1973)

the vietnamese cinema delegation headed by phan trong quang, director of the cinema bureau of the d.r.v.n. ministry of culture, left hanoi today for a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were tran tien, head of the administrative office of the ministry of culture, tran huu tuy, vice-director of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, phan duy can, deputy director of the cinema bureau of the ministry of culture, and chiu li-hsing, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

Vietnamese Journalists Delegation Leaves Hanoi for China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 16, 1973)

a vietnamese journalists delegation led by vu ngoc giao left here today for a friendship visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by tran huu tuy, vice-director of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, representatives of viet nam journalists association, and chiu li-hsing, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Education Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

an education delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by saeed abdul khair annoban, permanent secretary of the ministry of education, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the scientific and educational group under the state council.

it was greeted at the airport by li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group, and leading members of other departments concerned.

present were alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, ambassador of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china, abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, and officials of the two embassies in peking.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Radio and Television of People's Republic of China Takes Up A.B.U. Full Membership

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1973)

the radio and television of the people's republic of china has decided to exercise its right as a full member of the asian broadcasting union (a.b.u.). this was announced in its message to talbot duckmanton, the president of the a.b.u., which was read out at the 10th plenary session of the a.b.u. general assembly held in djakarta from december 3 to 6.

the message expressed heartfelt thanks for the manifestations of friendship by friends of various countries who contributed much to the admission of the broadcasting organisation of the people's republic of china to the a.b.u.

the message was warmly applauded at the general assembly.

the asian broadcasting union adopted a resolution at its ninth general assembly session held in tehran in october, 1972, to the effect that "the national broadcasting organisation of the people's republic of china is entitled to full membership of the a.b.u." the general assembly held that there is only one china, that is, the people's republic of china, and it expressed the hope that the national broadcasting organisation of the people's republic of china exercise its right to take up a.b.u. full membership. meanwhile, the general assembly rescinded the broadcasting organisation of the chiang kai-shek group from the a.b.u. membership.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Prime Minister Calls for Struggle against Maritime Hegemony

(NCNA-English Lima, Dec. 14, 1973)

peruvian prime minister edgardo mercado jarrin said yesterday that the latin american countries should be united and support each other to break great imperialist powers' hegemony at the third united nations conference on the law of the sea to be held next year.

talking to newsmen at an airforce base at callao, the prime minister noted; "if we are not organized in a common front, we shall lose a big opportunity for defending our rights. therefore, that conference will be a real test."

referring to the position of 200-nautical mile territorial waters, he pointed out that traditionally great power hegemony was manifested in the domination of the sea. "imperialism was baptized on the sea," he added.

he predicted that the struggle to be waged by countries standing for 200-nautical mile territorial waters at the forthcoming conference would be a "veritable tough battle".

denouncing the position of the united states and the soviet union with regard to the right of the sea, he observed that they would adopt a similar attitude at the conference.

the peruvian prime minister stressed that while only a few countries upheld the thesis of 200-nautical mile territorial waters four years ago, today many under-developed countries have come to realize the need to extend their maritime sovereignty and jurisdiction in accordance with their geographical conditions.

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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

What Were Those Systems of Slavery Defended by Confucius

by

Kao Heng (高亨)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 13, 1973)

The period of Western Chou in China was still a slave-owning society. The period of the Spring and Autumn Annals was a period of transformation from the slave-owning society to the feudal society, while the period of the Warring States formed the early stage of the feudal society. During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, due to the extensive use of ironware as tools of production, productivity rapidly rose, and because of the violent struggle waged by the slave class against the slave-owner class, coupled with the struggle for power and wealth among the aristocrats within the different states and the wars fought by the feudal princes of different states for cities and territories, the economic base of the slave-owning society--the relations of production between the slave owners and the slaves--was gradually converted into the economic base of the feudal society--the relations of production between the landlords and the peasants. With the superstructure of the slave-owning society gradually converted into the superstructure of the feudal society, the system of the slave-owning society gradually broke up and the system of the feudal society was gradually born.

Under the old relations of production, the slave-owners remained to be slave-owners, while the slaves remained to be slaves. Under the new relations of production, some slave-owners were transformed into land-owners, and their slaves were transformed into peasants. Meanwhile, because land could be bought and sold, some bigtime merchants bought land and became the newly emerging landlords who leased their land to the peasants for cultivation. In the process of

the alternate and forward development of new and old classes and systems in society, the slave-owners and especially the feudal princes and the high officials all stubbornly defended certain systems of the slave-owning society of the Western Chou so as to preserve their special rights in owning land and wielding political power for the domination of the people generation after generation. But the landlords and especially the newly emerging landlords demanded the abolition of those systems and prerogatives. The slave-owners and the newly emerging landlords were also locked in struggle, but the influence of the newly emerging landlords was still not strong enough.

Born in the later part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, Confucius was precisely a thinker who sided with the slave-owners, defended the systems of the slave-owning society and shielded the prerogatives of the slave-owners. Under the historical conditions of the time, his political views were conservative, backward and reactionary. Some people, including myself, had thought that Confucius was a progressive figure who originated all kinds of feudal theories in the political, moral and educational fields for the landlord class in the feudal society. This is wrong in the extreme. It is correct for Comrade Yang Jung-kuo to assert that Confucius was "a thinker who stubbornly defended the system of slavery" in his "History of Ancient Thoughts in China" and his recently published articles. Now I am going to discuss this question.

Confucius' Political Line Was for Upholding the System of Slavery of Western Chou

Confucius was one for the restoration of the old order. His politica view was for restoring the rites formulated by the Western Chou Dynasty, that is, restoring the systems of the slave-owning society of Western Chou (what Confucius called propriety or social system and the ceremonies for capping a young man, wedding, funeral and offering sacrifices. The latter are side issues, and this article discusses only the former).

During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, there was still a book about propriety formulated by the Western Chou Dynasty. According to the records in Tso Chuan, "the laws of King Wen of the Chou Dynasty were...." (7th Year of Duke Chao) and "the 'rites of Chou' formulated by the Duke of Chou were...." (18th Year of Duke Wen. Not the Book of Rites now available). According to the records in Kuo Yü, "the 'institutions of Chou' were...." ("Chou Yü") and "the 'official ranks of Chou' were...." (Ibid.). They offered strong evidence. Confucius was for upholding the rites of Chou. He said, "Chou had the advantage of viewing the two past dynasties. How complete and elegant are its regulations! I follow Chou." (Confucian Analects: "Pa I") Following Chou meant inheriting the rites of Chou. He also said, "After the death of King Wen, was not the cause of truth lodged here in me?" (Confucian Analects: "Tzu Han") This meant that he regarded himself as a successor to King Wen. He also said, "Extreme is my decay. For a long time, I have not dreamed, as I was wont to do, that I saw the Duke of Chou." (Confucian Analects: "Shu Erh") This meant to say that he constantly dreamed of inheriting the ideals of the Duke of Chou. Tzu Kung said, "The doctrines of Wen and Wu have not yet fallen to the ground. They are to be found among men. Men of talents and virtue remember the greater principles of them, and others, not

possessing such talents and virtue, remember the smaller. Thus, all possess the doctrines of Wen and Wu. Where could our Master go that he should not have an opportunity of learning them?" (Confucian Analects: "Tzu Chang") This meant that what Confucius learned for application were "the doctrines of Wen and Wu." It could be seen from this that Confucius advocated restoring the rites formulated by the Western Chou Dynasty, that is, restoring the institutions of the slave-owning society of Western Chou.

Confucius had said, "The Yin Dynasty followed the regulations of the Hsia: wherein it took from or added to them may be known. The Chou Dynasty has followed the regulations of the Yin: wherein it took from or added to them may be known. Some other may follow the Chou, but though it should be at the distance of a hundred ages, its affairs may be known." (Confucian Analects: "Wei Cheng") Based on these few sentences, some people thought that since Confucius advocated taking from and adding to the rites of Chou, he was for adoption as well as for reform, for inheritance as well as for revision, and hence they vigorously eulogized the progressive character of Confucian thought. They did not examine what were those rites of Chou Confucius wanted to inherit or revise, but just proceeded from the abstract concepts of these few sentences to make wild assertions for prettifying Confucius. This is in every way the idealist and metaphysical viewpoint and method.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Marxism teaches that in our approach to a problem we should start from objective facts, not from abstract definitions..." Starting from the relatively ancient and trustworthy historical records about Confucius, I have made an initial exploration into what were those rites of Chou Confucius wanted to inherit or revise, and I have come to the conclusion that Confucius was for the wholesale inheritance of the important political institutions of Western Chou.

Confucius Defended the Three Systems of Western Chou --the System of Conferment of Titles, the Caste System and the Hereditary System

The Western Chou Dynasty laid down the system of conferment of titles, the caste system and the hereditary system to uphold the prerogatives of the slave-owners in ruling and exploiting the laboring people (principally the slaves). The system of conferment of titles was adopted by the slave-owners at a higher level for carving up land, the people and political power for bestowal to the slave-owners at a lower level. This was the system of the slave-owner class for practicing the regional rule and exploitation of the laboring people. The caste system divided people approximately into six castes--the Son of Heaven, the feudal princes, the high officials, the scholars, the commoners and the slaves (according to Tso Chuan, in the 7th year of the Duke Chao and the 2nd year of Duke Ai, there were also servants under the commoners). This was the system of the slave-owners for ruling and exploiting the laboring people by strata. The hereditary system provided that the degree of nobility, land, people and political power of a slave-owner should in principle be inherited by his eldest son generation after generation, although his other sons were also granted certain rights. This was the system of the slave-owners for ruling and exploiting the laboring people generation after generation. (The concrete contents of these three systems were gradually increased or revised.) These three systems

were organically linked together to spread a dragnet for preserving the prerogatives of the slave-owning class in the political, economic and cultural fields and in everyday life. It was in essence the spoil-sharing system of the slave-owning class like the bandits in a mountain stronghold, and it most saliently represented the interests of the slave-owning aristocracy.

According to the ancient records of early Ch'in Dynasty, Confucius was for upholding these three systems of Western Chou. Concrete evidence is provided by the following three items:

(1) As recorded in the Confucian Analects, "Confucius said, 'When good government prevails in the empire, ceremonies, music, and punitive military expeditions proceed from the Son of Heaven. When bad government prevails in the empire, ceremonies, music, and punitive military expeditions proceed from the princes...When right principles prevail in the kingdom, government will not be in the hands of the great officers. When right principles prevail in the kingdom, there will be no discussions among the common people.'" ("Chi Shih") It could be seen what Confucius considered to be the ideal society in which good government and right principles prevailed was made up of the Son of Heaven, the feudal princes, the high officials and the commoners, and this meant to say that the system of conferment of titles and the caste system of Western Chou must be upheld (at the time, the feudal princes and the high officials were the products of the system of conferment of titles).

As recorded in the Confucian Analects, Confucius asked Duke Ai of Lu to launch a punitive military expedition against Ch'en Huan of the Ch'i State who murdered the sovereign in the capacity of a minister ("Hsien Wen") He was opposed to Duke Ch'ü of Wei who named his grandson to be his successor, thus standing a son against his father, and he consequently emphasized the "rectification of names." ("Tzu Lu") He was opposed to the three families of the Meng Sun House, the Shu Sun House and the Chi Sun House in the Lu State for their usurpation of royal rites in the capacity of high officials through using the Yung ode, while the vessels were being removed, at the conclusion of the sacrifice (Yung was an ode--see "Chou Chung" in the Book of Odes). He was opposed to the Chi Sun House for usurping royal rites in the capacity of a high official through "having eight rows of pantomimes in his area" (with eight dancers in one row). He was opposed to the Chi Sun House for usurping the rites reserved for a feudal prince in the capacity of a high official through offering sacrifices to the T'ai Mountain. He was opposed to Kuan Chung for usurping the rites reserved for a feudal prince in the capacity of a high official through erecting a screen behind the main gate and erecting an earthen stand between the pillars of the court for placing inverted cups. (See "Pa I")

As recorded in Tso Chuan, Confucius advocated cutting down the height of the city walls of three families not compatible with propriety (12th Year of Duke Ting). He was opposed to the sovereign of Wei for permitting Chung-shu Yü-hsi to arrange bells and musical instruments in a concave shape and to adorn the neck of his horse with nine or seven silk bouquets--rites reserved for a feudal prince--in the capacity of a high official (2nd Year of Duke Ch'eng).

Confucius' opposition to these matters of great or little significance fully showed that he vigorously defended the system of conferment of titles, the caste system and the hereditary system of Western Chou.

(2) The book "Spring and Autumn Annals" was compiled by Confucius. Although this book was interpreted in different ways by Tso Chuan, Biography of Kung Yang and Biography of Ku Liang, its main purpose was to defend the system of conferment of titles, the caste system and the hereditary system of Western Chou, and to rectify the names proper to the sovereign, the minister, the father and the son so as to attain the realm of what Confucius described as "when the prince is prince, and the minister is minister; when the father is father, and the son is son." (Confucian Analects: "Yen Yüan")

(3) After Confucius, the Confucian scholars in the period of the Warring States such as Tseng Ts'an and Mencius all defended these three systems of Western Chou and brought them into play. They all carried on the teachings of Confucius.

With these three items of conclusive evidence, we can come to the conclusion that Confucius defended the system of conferment of titles, the caste system and the hereditary system of Western Chou.

These three systems were all the political institutions of the slave-owning society for safeguarding the prerogatives of the slave-owning aristocracy. The concluding stage of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals saw the development of domination by the slave-owner class toward domination by the landlord class. The impending dominant status of the newly emerging landlords was an inevitable trend of historical development. Domination by the landlord class meant the discarding of the system of conferment of titles of Western Chou and the establishment of the system of prefectures and counties based on the centralization of authority and absolute monarchy; the discarding of the caste system of Western Chou and the establishment of another set of caste system under the principles of centralization of authority and absolute monarchy; the discarding of the hereditary system of Western Chou and the establishment of another clannish system that abolished the hereditary system of aristocracy other than the Son of Heaven. In short, the landlord class of the feudal society was for abolishing the systems that enabled the slave-owning class to rule and exploit the laboring people in different regions and at different levels generation after generation. It was for abolishing the prerogatives of the aristocratic slave-owners at all levels, other than the Son of Heaven, and establishing the system that insured the domination and exploitation of the laboring people by the landlord class and represented the interests of the landlord class. This was the objective law governing social development. The three systems defended by Confucius were the political institutions of the slave-owning society and not the political institutions of the feudal society; they represented the interests of the slave-owners and not the interests of the newly emerging landlords. This view of Confucius was on the side and in the service of the slave-owners. It ran counter to the law of social development and impeded the forward movement of the wheel of history. It was not only conservative and backward but also reactionary.

Confucius Defended the Criminal Laws of Western Chou

All rulers of the slave-owning society had laid down their criminal codes. The criminal code was an important tool for the slave-owners to persecute the laboring people, to maintain their rule and to safeguard their rights.

It was an important component of the political system of the slave-owning society. As recorded in Tso Chuan, Hsia had the "Yü Criminal Code," Shang had the "T'ang Criminal Code" and Chou had "nine types of penalty" (6th Year of Duke Chao, and the "nine types of penalty" were also mentioned in the 18th Year of Duke Wen). In the Book of History, there was a chapter dealing with the "Lü Criminal Code." After the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals was ushered in, the transformation of the slave-owning society toward the feudal society was marked by changes in the economic base and class relations. Some of the slave-owning aristocrats had reformed their criminal codes to meet the requirements of their rule. As recorded in Tso Chuan, the Cheng State cast the criminal code (6th Year of Duke Chao), the Chin State cast the criminal tripod (29th Year of Duke Chao) and the Cheng State also adopted the bamboo criminal code written by Teng Hsi (9th Year of Duke Ting). The contents of these criminal codes could not be examined and only piecemeal information was available. ("Lü Criminal Code" was but the preface to a criminal code) In short, the criminal codes of Hsia, Shang and Western Chou were all tools for upholding the rule of the slave-owning class. The criminal codes of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals should have affirmed certain rights of the landlords and peasants and negated certain rights of the slave-owners, thus increasing their orientation toward the feudal society and reducing their orientation toward the slave-owning society. It could be concluded by inference that the latter were more progressive than the former.

Confucius was for upholding the criminal laws of Western Chou and opposed to reform. As recorded in Tso Chuan, "Chao Yang and Hsün Yin-shuai, following the example of Ch'eng Yü-pin, gave the Chin State a drum made of iron for casting the criminal tripod and recording Fan Hsüan-tzu's criminal code. Confucius said, 'Chin is about to go into extinction because it has lost its yardstick. Because the Chin State used the legal yardstick (Book of Rites) of T'ang Shu-chih to regulate its people, and the ministers and high officials abided by it, the people were able to respect the noble, and the noble were able to defend their cause. No mistake was made either by the noble or the humble because of the yardstick....Now the yardstick has been abandoned and the criminal tripod has been cast. With the people named on the tripod, why should they respect the noble and what cause have the noble to defend? How could a state have no order of precedence between the noble and the humble? Furthermore, Hsüan-tzu's criminal code...has disturbed the system of the Chin State. How could it be taken as law?" (29th Year of Duke Chao)

Two points should be pointed out here:

First Fan Hsüan-tzu's criminal code was of course progressive. But Confucius emphasized the need to defend the "legal yardstick of T'ang Shu-chih" or the "nine types of penalty" of the Western Chou Dynasty. He opposed Fan Hsüan-tzu's criminal code and denounced it as having "disturbed the system of the Chin State." This showed that Confucius was for upholding the criminal laws of the slave-owning society and the prerogatives of the slave owners in persecuting even more ruthlessly the laboring people, and that he opposed the new laws of some progressive significance and the granting of certain rights to the landlords and peasants in criminal laws. This was not only conservative and backward, but also reactionary.

Second, the criminal code was in the hands of the slave-owning aristocrats. It was made public to the aristocracy but kept secret from the people. The aristocrats could alter its provisions at random by adding or deleting some articles for hoodwinking and persecuting the scholars and the people. When the criminal code was cast on a tripod, it was made public to the whole country, and the aristocrats could not add articles to or delete articles from it at random. This was favorable to the scholars and the people, and especially to the newly emerging landlords. Therefore, the casting of the criminal tripod was a progressive political measure.

However, Confucius vigorously voiced his opposition. His reason was that when the criminal code was kept secret in the hands of the aristocrats, the latter were at liberty to make their rights flexible, and because of this, the people were able to respect the noble and the noble could preserve their private property. Once the criminal code was made public to the scholars and the people, the aristocrats were not at liberty to make their rights flexible, and because of this, the people no longer respected the noble and the noble could not preserve their private property. Confucius defended the special rights of the aristocrats to keep the criminal code secret so that they were free to make flexible use of it. He really stood on the side of the slave-owning aristocrats and spoke for them. This was not only conservative and backward, but also reactionary.

As recorded in the Confucian Analects, Confucius said, "If the people be led by laws, and uniformity sought to be given them by punishments, they will try to avoid the punishment, but have no sense of shame." ("Wei Cheng") It was also recorded, "Chi K'ang, distressed about the number of thieves in the state, inquired of Confucius how to do away with them. Confucius said, 'If you, sir, were not covetous, although you should reward them to do it, they would not steal.'" ("Yen Yüan") It was also recorded, "Chi K'ang asked Confucius about government, saying, 'What do you say to killing the unprincipled for the good of the principled?' Confucius replied, 'Sir, in carrying on your government, why should you use killing at all? Let your evinced desires be for what is good, and the people will be good.'" (Ibid.) Was Confucius really opposed to the use of ruthless means by the rulers to suppress the people who broke the laws and became "thieves"? No. His opposition to the casting of the criminal tripod in the Chin State offered a conclusive evidence.

Another conclusive evidence was recorded in Tso Chuan: "Tzu Ch'an of Cheng was sick and he told his son Ta Shu, 'After my death you certainly will be required to administer the government. Only the virtuous can be lenient to the people. The next thing is to be fierce...' He died of illness several months afterward, and when Ta Shu administered the government, he could not bear to be fierce and tended to be lenient. The Cheng State was infested with robbers who preyed on people in the marsh land, much to the regrets of Ta Shu....He sent troops to the marsh land to attack the robbers and killed all of them. For a while there was no robbery. Confucius said, 'Excellent! When the government is lenient, the people tend to be slack, and slackness must be rectified with fierceness. When the government is fierce and the people are crippled, the crippled people must be nursed with lenient government. To modify leniency with fierceness and fierceness with leniency insures harmony in government.'" (20th

Year of Duke Chao) Although Confucius favored the practice of leniency and fierceness at the same time, was it rather evident that he praised the ruler of the Cheng State for massacring the people who had turned "robbers"?

Conclusion

Confucius mainly defended the four systems of slavery of Western Chou as described above--the system of conferment of titles, the caste system, the hereditary system and the penalty system (that is, criminal laws). During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, these systems had gradually disintegrated. But for the sake of upholding the prerogatives of the slave-owners, Confucius ran around calling for the restoration of the old order and voicing his opposition to political reforms, in a vain attempt to make the system of slavery last forever. This Confucius,who was opposed to historical development and the people, could be described as the loyal minister of the slave-owners and the bodyguard of King Wen, King Wu and the Duke of Chou. After the period of the Warring States was ushered in, these broken walls and fences of the system of slavery were still preserved in different states at different periods to varying extents. The political reforms carried out by Shang Yang in the Ch'in State basically removed such remnants, but these remnants were not thoroughly exterminated until after Ch'in Shih Huang unified China of the time and established the system of prefectures and counties based on the centralization of authority and absolute monarchy.

The various feudal dynasties after Han carried out a policy of domination that was "internally Legalist but with an outward Confucian appearance." Their political institutions adopted the doctrines of Shang Yang and other Legalists and followed the magnificent standards of Ch'in Shih Huang. They discarded the political theories of Confucius that upheld the system of slavery, and merely made use of his ethical and educational theories as tools for benumbing the people and consolidating their rule. Although the rulers adopted both the Confucian and Legalist doctrines, they made every effort to disparage the Legalist school and honor only Confucian teachings. They eulogized Confucius and vilified Shang Yang and Ch'in Shih Huang. Furthermore, they adored Confucius in the extreme and thought of all ways and means to instill the poison of Confucian thought into people. They took almost the same course for over two thousand years. The corrosion of the poison of Confucian thought was wide and deep, and up to today, it has still not been thoroughly eliminated.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also drew on the will-o'-the-wisp of Confucius and the Confucian school to offer resistance to the radiance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. They propagated the 'ways of Confucius and Mencius" and eulogized "benevolence, righteousness, loyalty and forgiveness," thus shooting an arrow from the dark at the proletarian dictatorship, beating the drums for capitalist restoration and singing in chorus as the willing echoers of social-imperialism. Their ambition has become a nightmare and their conspiracy has burst like a bubble, but this struggle in the ideological sphere is far from drawing to its end. Therefore, we must thoroughly bare and sternly criticize the class essence of this political line of Confucius for defending the system of slavery as well as all kinds of doctrines subordinated

to this line, so as to make this idol of the "sage," who has been lauded by the feudal rulers to the skies, fall onto the garbage heap of the history of slave-owning society before we can say, "What a proper place for him! What a proper place for him!"

* * *

POLITICAL EVENING SCHOOLS

The Classroom for Study and the Battlefield for Criticizing Revisionism

- an investigation of the operation of political evening schools in Nanyangchuang commune, Sanho hsien, Hopei

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 5, 1973)

The Party committee of the Nanyangchuang commune in Sanho hsien has adopted the means of running political evening schools in organizing the broad masses of cadres and the people to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and in conducting education in ideology and political line. At present, all the 19 production brigades in the whole commune have set up political evening schools that operate 21 theoretical classes, 67 ordinary classes and 22 literacy classes. The 3,783 people who participate in study account for over 80 percent of the total number of commune members.

Two deviations emerged after the widespread operation of political evening schools in this commune: the first one was to study simply culture and the second one was to insist on uniformity. As a result, schools were attended by a large number of people at first but the attendance dropped off drastically later.

The Party committee of the commune carried out investigations and studies in good time and the Party committee secretary held discussion forums to solicit the opinions of the masses at Hsiaoyenkochuang production brigade which had run schools on three occasions but failed every time. After that, starting from raising the understanding of the cadres, the cadres were educated to carry out more thoroughgoing and meticulous ideological and organizational work. They should neither resort to forcible measures nor let things take their own course. When this brigade ran a political evening school for the fourth time, special persons were held responsible for strengthening the leadership,and the commune members were organized to participate in study on a voluntary basis. Because of this attendance at the political evening school rose and the consciousness in study became higher and higher. This event made the Party committee of the commune further understand that a stronger leadership guaranteed the proper running of a political evening school and that correct orientation held the key to the proper running of a political evening school. The committee members seriously summed up the previous experiences and lessons drawn from running political evening schools and placed the work of political evening school on the agenda of the Party's committee. They periodically studied the work of political evening schools and opportunely solved the problems that arose, and a deputy secretary of the Party committee was specially assigned to grasp this task. The various production brigades also formed leadership groups, and from then on the political evening schools are better and better, and the following main experiences are also obtained:

Take the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work as the key link and make line education prominent. A political evening

school must take the study of politics as the key link and lay stress on raising the awareness of the cadres and masses of commune members of class struggle and the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution.

In the past, Hsiaowangchuang production brigade was a backward production brigade and its production could not be increased. Through the political evening school, the cadres were organized to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, criticize the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, stem the ill wind and its malevolent influence, fix the socialist orientation and energetically mobilize the socialist initiative of the broad masses of cadres and the people. The students of the evening school organized a production shock brigade of their own accord and were determined to shatter the conspiracy of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique that vainly attempted to restore capitalism through taking practical action to make a success of the collective economy, and implementing the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level unit. The outlook of this production brigade rapidly changed this year, and with its grain output increasing year by year, the backward production brigade became an advanced production brigade.

The Party committee of the commune laid hold of this model and convened on-the-spot meetings to popularize its experiences. The Party committee of the commune realized that a political evening school must study politics in close conjunction with the situation, study technology according to the struggle for production and study culture according to the requirements.

Build and train a backbone force. In order to run political evening schools well and on a long-term basis, there must be a contingent of leading cadres to lead and organize the masses in study. At present, the tutors for guiding studies in the political evening schools of this commune have already increased to 969. In order to raise their level, the communes have on five occasions held backbone training classes with the attendance amounting to over 2,300 times. In the meantime, models are grasped and meetings for exchange of experiences are opportunely organized to popularize the experiences of the models and raise the level of guided studies.

Start from reality and adopt diverse means to schools. The political evening schools of this commune mainly take the production brigades as their bases. The production brigades are production organizations as well as organizations for studies. In accordance with their cultural level, the masses of commune members are divided into classes of different levels and courses such as theory, cultural and ordinary classes. The time-table is arranged according to the characteristics of agricultural production and the different farming seasons. They study more during the slack season and study less during the busy season. In the extremely busy season, they study in the fields. In spring and winter, they study at night and in summer they study at noon. Besides the fixed teaching materials, the content of study is arranged in accordance with the Party's central work, the actual conditions in the commune and production brigades and the need for agricultural production, and in close conjunction with the realities of the three great revolutionary movements.

After a few years of practice, the political evening schools of this commune have achieved better results. Firstly, they have given impetus to the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and to read and study. The broad masses of cadres and commune members energetically participate in each functioning day of the evening schools which have become the classroom for study and the battlefield for criticizing revisionism. In order to criticize the "concept of genius" advocated by swindlers like Lin Piao, the political evening school at Minkochuang production brigade seriously studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" to clarify the four basic concepts: Knowledge comes from practice; matter can be transformed into spirit and spirit can be transformed into matter; the understanding of truth is constantly deepening and developing; and while transforming their objective world, people must also transform their subjective world. After that they used these basic concepts to expose and criticize the reactionary nature of "the concept of genius" spread by swindlers like Lin Piao. The criminal aim of swindlers like Lin Piao was to publicize themselves as "geniuses," and create counter-revolutionary public opinions for usurping power in the Party and restoring capitalism.

The different production brigades also pay attention to conducting the cadres and masses of the people education in ideology and political line in conjunction with realities, instilling them with socialist ideology and criticizing the bourgeois tendencies. Through the study of the Party's basic line and the criticism of the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in attacking the socialist system, the cadres and the masses of the people at Hsiaoyenkochuang production brigade have raised their socialist awareness and fixed the socialist orientation. In the past, individual commune members in this production brigade went out to catch fish and shrimps, forsook agriculture for commerce and seldom participated in collective productive labor. Through studying at the political evening schools and the practice of revolutionary mass criticism, they have raised their ideological awareness, distinguished the correct line from the erroneous line and understood that "only socialism can save China." Thus they energetically participate in collective productive labor and are resolved to take the socialist road. This year, this production brigade has undergone profound transformation and both the per-mow grain yield and the total output have surpassed those of any year in the past.

Secondly, consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies has been strengthened. Through studying Chairman Mao's works on policies, and criticizing the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in vainly attempting to change the Party's basic line and policies and restore capitalism, the broad masses of cadres and people have further understood that "policy and tactics are the life of the Party" and why the line determines the policies and the policies embody the line. They have implemented in a better way the Party's cadres policies, the Party's policies toward the struggle against enemy and the Party's various rural economic policies, mobilized the socialist initiative of the broad masses of cadres and commune members and developed the excellent situation of the revolution and production. This year, bumper grain harvests have been reaped in the whole commune with the per-mow grain yield exceeding the "Program" and the total output surpassing that of the past year by 40 percent.

In view of the bumper agricultural harvest this year, some commune members advocated more ration grain and less reserve grain in the course of distributing ration grain. Through studying the comments on distribution in the "Critique of the Gotha Program," they understood clearly the relationships of socialist production, accumulation and consumption. In accordance with the Party's distribution policy, they correctly handled the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual thus enabling the work of grain requisition and distribution to be accomplished fast and well.

Thirdly, the cultural and technical level of the broad masses of cadres and the people has been raised. The commune has trained 28 accountants and storekeepers and 39 technicians in various fields through the political evening schools. In the past, many commune members did not understand the functions of chemical fertilizer and thought that good crops could be grown through the application of fertilizer in the fields. It was discovered through the application of urea as a seed fertilizer and through studies that this chemical fertilizer has a high nitrogen content and is not suitable for direct contact with the seeds. They carried out, for contrast, experiments with ammonium sulphate as a seed fertilizer and a difference of 20 percent to 30 percent in the rate of growth of the seedlings was noted. They have thus understood and mastered the functions of urea and brought benefits to agricultural production.

- By the Joint Investigation Group of the Political Department of the Sanho Hsien Committee, Hopei and the Bureau of Culture and Education of the Hsien Revolutionary Committee

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

New Educational System in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1973)

a new educational system that combines teaching, productive labour and scientific research is taking shape in china's colleges of science and engineering in line with chairman mao's teaching "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

figures from 67 colleges show that they have established links with 2,825 factories, mines and people's communes. at one point or another, when the teaching requires it, the students and teachers go to apply what they have learned and conduct related scientific research. this integrates theory with practice and college education with the revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in society. the students are no longer divorced from proletarian politics, the worker-peasants masses and productive labour.

establishing a base in a people's commune on the northern outskirts of shanghai, the students of the entomological specialty of the biology department of shanghai's futan university did research on a number of the most harmful insects in the locality. they made reports in time to local production teams when any insect was threatening the area.

they studied the growth of the boll weevils by observing 2,000 cotton plants in the fields and breeding the insect under laboratory conditions. after three months of study, they got sufficient information and worked out an effective way to kill the insect. over the past two years, they studied the morphology and habits of a hundred other insects and made more than one thousand samples.

the 830 undergraduates of the 21 departments of science and engineering of peking university went to factories, mines and people's communes to conduct 345 items of scientific research related to their specialties and practical production problems.

under the guidance of two teachers, the 14 undergraduates of the machine-building department of kirin engineering institute went to a hydraulic valve plant in szuping city and in 56 days designed six pieces of special equipment, including a hydraulic broaching machine and a screw broach grinding machine which have already been trial-produced and are now in use. the high pressure valves processed by the new equipment have a precision twice as accurate as that turned out by other equipment, and work efficiency rose a dozen times.

students and teachers conduct scientific research in the college-run factories too. an electronic meters and instruments factory run by peking university, designed and trial-produced in cooperation with other units a large integrated circuit digital electronic computer that can do one million calculations per second. thus teachers of the computer specialty acquainted themselves with the third-generation computers and the problems in producing them. in cooperation with the technicians of the factory, they compiled a text dealing with electronic digital computers. the students were taught to operate the computer and learned the theory through practice. students before the cultural revolution could only learn computer theory from books.

factories run by tsinghua university, tientsin university and hofei engineering institute are turning out such new products as programme-controlled milling machines, high-precision coordinate boring and milling machines and electrolytic machine tools.

the new system helps raise the socialist consciousness of the students and their ability to analyze and solve problems. thirtytwo worker, peasant and soldier students of the civil engineering department of shanghai's tungchi university went to a paper mill, a steel plant and two other factories this summer to make designs for eight buildings with a total floor space of 5,000 square metres. the eight students going to the wuyi paper mill were asked to design a two-storey pulp mixing workshop that has a reinforced concrete slab foundation. though they had not studied this kind of structure in class, they applied what they had learned and drew all the blueprints, which proved up to requirement. a leading member of the mill said: "it's marvellous exclamation they did the complicated design in just 20 days. it's the proletarian revolution in education that trains such students."

china's colleges of science and engineering have achieved good results in scientific research. in cooperation with the maanshan no. 1 iron works and nanking petro-chemical plant, the chemical department of nanking university studied molecular sieves as highly effective drying agents and catalysts and made advances in theory and practical application. they used clay as the main material to synthesize a-and x-molecular sieves, reducing cost by 75 to 80 per cent. this paved the way for large-scale industrial application of molecular sieves. they went on to synthesize y-molecular sieves with three kinds of inexpensive raw material and used them to produce xylol, an important raw material for polyesters.

the biology and chemistry departments of peking university worked with the chinese academy of sciences to determine the crystalline structure of the insulin. co-operating with other units, the geology department

made a study of underground heat and built a power station that has 80-degree c. underground water as its energy source.

GRAIN SITUATION

China Achieves Grain Self-Sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1973)

china has successfully solved the problem of feeding its population by self-reliance. with reserves by the state, production teams and peasant families, the 700 million people have been assured adequate food supplies in the past few years, even when some areas had lean harvests.

this significant change is a result of the chinese people's big efforts over the years to increase production and implement state grain policies under the guidance of chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy.

there was a record harvest this year of all grains despite drought, waterlogging and other natural adversities. total grain output was more than double the country's output in the liberation year of 1949.

china is able to meet its internal needs for grain as a result of growing grain production. the long grain-deficient provinces of hopei, shantung, honan and northern kiangsu and anhwei can now meet their own needs. grain is being stored everywhere, in state granaries, in production teams and in commune members' homes. sales prices of all grains remain stable. these important changes stem from the chinese people's hard efforts and are a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

china has vast land and abundant natural resources. farm production slowed down in old china as a result of cruel oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. annual grain output was around one ton per hectare on the eve of liberation. grain prices skyrocketed and the labouring people lived in misery.

the situation soon changed after 1949. the chinese people, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, carried out land reform and embarked on agricultural socialist collectivization. the productive forces were liberated. the per capita average of grain output in china now is 100 kg. more than in 1949. although the amount is not big, grain supplies are secure and the prices are stable. this is something unknown in chinese history. china imports a certain amount of grain to balance varieties and meet foreign trade commitments. it also exports grain.

the guaranteed food supplies are also attributed to the correct handling of grain distribution by the state under an over-all plan based on the needs of the population and at stable prices.

in old china, half to two-thirds of the grain produced by the poor and lower-middle peasants was appropriated as land rent by the landlords and rich peasants, who accounted for less than ten per cent of the population. the tillers of the land went hungry, some had to flee their homes and go begging.

the founding of new china put an end to feudal ownership and irrational grain distribution. the purchase and marketing of grain is in the hands of the state, and distribution suits planned economic development. the state collects a small grain tax and purchases a certain amount of surplus grain from the peasants every year to supply people living in cities, towns and industrial centres according to their age and labour intensity. it also provides what is needed in the cash crop growing areas and disaster-stricken places.

attention is paid to three things in this work -- the interests of the state, the collective and the individual -- as chairman mao has laid down. taken into account are the needs of the state, the economic resources of the peasants and the seed requirement for expanding production so that the production teams can augment grain reserves and raise the peasants' personal income on the basis of increased production in normal years.

the amount of tax and purchases is set for a given period (for example, five years) to stimulate the peasants' enthusiasm for production. should production in any unit decrease in this period because of natural disasters, the state reduces its share or provides it with supplies if necessary. when production increases, the state purchases only a small portion of the increase while the rest is left for production team reserve, for expanding animal husbandry and raising the peasants' standard of living.

the chinese people support the policy of the party and government on grain distribution and plan the economical use of grain. the peasants strive to produce more grain to sell to the state as their contribution to socialist construction. grain reserves by the state, production teams and peasant families are growing in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony".

the matsungling people's commune of taoyuan county, hunan province, now has collective reserves that average 170 kilogrammes per capita. over 90 percent of the families have a surplus, averaging 115 kilogrammes each. there are grain-storing people's communes in every part of china. some production teams have set aside more than a year's food grain for their members.

the reserve grain will always be at the disposal of those who store it. this has become a set principle of the state. state organs advice production teams on storage methods so that the reserve grain will be ready in case of natural adversities or war.

keeping grain prices steady is vital to the people's life, market stability and socialist construction. shortly after liberation, the party and government adopted measures to control the skyrocketing prices and suppress profiteers who hoarded and cornered grain. prices began to drop within half a year after liberation. the problem was solved at the root by 1953 when the state began to purchase and market grain in a planned way at fixed prices.

on this basis, the state went on to raise purchase prices several times while maintaining stable sales prices. the aim is to increase the peasants' income and stimulate farm production. the present purchase price is double that in 1950, but the sales price remains much the same as two decades ago. the state covers the difference, transportation costs and other handlings. this is another instance of the superiority of the socialist system and shows the attention the party and government pay to the well-being of the people.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

National Exhibition Shows China's Achievements in Agricultural Sciences

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1973)

china's achievements in agricultural sciences during the great proletarian cultural revolution are on show at a national exhibition now being held in peking.

more than 500 good strains of grain, cotton, oil-bearing and fibre crops, silk cocoons, tea and sugar and other crops are on display in the seeds pavilion of the exhibition.

south china's kwangtung province has developed a number of high-yield short-stalk rice strains that can tolerate heavy amounts of fertilizer and are resistant to lodging. the province used to plant tall-stock strains, but output fell because of frequent typhoons. it organized mass scientific experimental groups with 1.3 million participants to solve the problem. the new strains have brought better harvests throughout the province.

on display are rust-resistant high-yield wheat strains developed by college students and research workers in shensi province, northwest china, in cooperation with local poor and lower-middle peasants. the popularization of these improved strains throughout the country had proved effective in controlling strip rust.

graphs and diagrams and other material show that popularization of good strains has been done through experiments and demonstrations and simultaneously with the popularization of improved farming methods. many good strains were quickly adopted on a large scale. they now account for about 80 per cent of the rice-producing acreage in southern china and more than 70 per cent of the wheat sown in the yellow river valley.

"5406" bacteria fertilizer stimulates the growth of plants and raises soil fertility and pest resistance. technicians cooperated with poor and lower-middle peasants to simplify the production procedure. this saves manpower and material and can be adopted on a wide scale. this kind of bacteria fertilizer has been used on 6.6 million hectares of farmland and raises output by 10 per cent.

photos at the exhibition illustrate the achievements of the chinese labouring people in scientific research. mass scientific experiments have been increasing throughout the countryside since the cultural revolution began in 1966. many production brigades and teams have experimental groups. networks have been formed at the county, commune, brigade and team levels in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

how fangcheng county in central china's honan province prevent insect pests through mass efforts arouses great interest among visitors. chronically hit by insect pests, the county established 134 pest forecasting stations or groups and trained more than 5,800 peasants for the work. they summed up experience and expressed them in simple sayings so that the people could use the method. they now know the life cycle of a dozen and more insect pests and how to deal with them.

peasant-turned-expert yen tse-kuei from szechwan province in southwest china gives demonstrations at the exhibition on how to prepare methane gas by a simple method. he built a 12-cubic-metre methane gas generating pit two years ago. the gas produced from a compost of night soil, pig dung and grass is sufficient for cooking and lighting for his 6-member family. the resulting fermented dung and grass is a fine fertilizer. the spread of this method helped solve the need for fuel and good fertilizer and kills insect eggs and bacteria. szechwan province is spreading the experience broadly.

many items and photos on display reflect the vigour of the scientists and technicians who are doing research with the masses in the countryside. they made achievements in ideological remoulding and scientific research.

technicians at the keshan agricultural science institute of the heilungkiang academy of agricultural sciences did experiments with many rural people's communes and brigades in selecting, breeding and popularizing improved wheat strains. they set up 500 centres throughout the province for classifying strains. in recent years, they have bred and popularized 20 improved strains of spring wheat that are resistant to drought and water-logging, and heavy amounts of fertilizer. these improved strains have been sown on 80 per cent of the province's wheat acreage.

a photo on display shows a car equipped with neutron source facilities to radiate tussah silkworms to increase their size. the method was developed by technicians of the shenyang agricultural college and tantung sericultural research institute and the local peasants. the technicians went around 34 production brigades from 1966 to 1971 and did over one hundred experiments with the peasants.

technicians in bee research institutions did investigations together with rural cadres and peasants in chungching county of szechwan province. all chungching county now has fine bee strains. the county gathered 350 tons of honey this year, a 180-per cent increase over 1965.

STEEL INDUSTRY

Peking Tops Annual Steel Quota

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1973)

peking completed its annual steel production quota 28 days ahead of time and trial-produced an additional 90 types of steel.

the achievements were due to the steel workers' great revolutionary drive derived from the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

inspired by the cadres doing shopwork and giving directions on the spot based on investigations, the workers of the peking steel plant fulfilled its annual production plan 31 days ahead of schedule.

the steel plant of the capital iron and steel complex, which produces half the city's steel, has for the third consecutive year registered a big increase in production. though this year's quota was greater than last year's and no additional equipment and men were available, hard work and ingenious effort by the workers, cadres and technicians to lengthen the converters' life span, shorten the time necessary for steelmaking preparations and better the management won them through to success.

MODEL COMMUNISTS

Woman Deputy Secretary of East China Hsien Party Committee

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 17, 1973)

thirtyseven-year-old lu mei-ying, woman deputy secretary of the party committee of chuansha county, shanghai, is one of the outstanding cadres who have matured in china's vast countryside which is regarded as a great class room to train successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

after she was graduated from a shanghai middle school in 1957, lu mei-ying left the city and settled in chuansha county in response to the party's call for educated young people to go to rural areas. educated by the party and poor and lower-middle peasants, she has rapidly raised her political consciousness and ability. lu mei-ying is now concurrently a member of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party, standing committee member

of the municipal revolutionary committee and party secretary of the chinchiao people's commune. last august she attended the tenth national congress of the party.

lu mei-ying was born in a worker's family and brought up in the city. when she first went to the countryside she knew nothing about farming and had difficulty in adjusting to her new life. a day's work at a canal construction site made her dog-tired and her back ached terribly. she encouraged herself with chairman mao's teaching: "if you want the masses to understand you, if you want to be one with the masses, you must make up your mind to undergo a long and even painful process of tempering." the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly said to her: "mei-ying, keep on going, you have to toughen yourself into steel." this she did and soon she got used to the peasants' life.

lu mei-ying willingly learned from poor and lower-middle peasants who taught her how to do farm work, which she now does well. lu mei-ying and several other young people did experiments to prevent sclerotinia blight of rape and the dropping of cotton bolls and to breed fine strains of seed. using the knowledge she had acquired in school, she made improvements on ox-drawn waterwheels. later she was sent to work in the county agricultural machinery plant. with veteran workers she carried out technical innovations and was commended in the technical innovation movement. lu mei-ying joined the communist party in may 1959.

when the party issued the call "go in for agriculture and grain production in a big way" in 1960, she applied to the party organization for permission to return and settle down in a production team she had worked in. in the early 1960s, when china was suffering from the effects of natural calamities, liu shao-chi pushed a revisionist line of "san tzu yi pao" (more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses and output quotas fixed on the basis of individual households) and a handful of class enemies in the commune clamoured for land to be distributed to individual households. lu mei-ying, who was then the leader of the party group in a production team, and other party members studied chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". they organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to recall the disadvantages of individual farming and describe the superiority of collectivization. this encouraged the commune members to stick to the socialist road. defying bad weather, the commune members farmed with even greater enthusiasm. thanks to their efforts a bumper harvest was reaped in grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. the output of single-crop rice surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare, topping the record in the county. later lu mei-ying attended the shanghai conference of outstanding agricultural units. she was elected deputy director of the chinchiao people's commune in 1965.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, lu mei-ying closely relied on the masses in the fight against liu shao-chi's revisionist line. she exposed her own shortcomings and mistakes to the commune members and asked for their criticism. she stood firmly on the side of the poor and lower-middle peasants and together with them rebelled against the handful of party persons in authority who were taking the capitalist road. her correct attitude toward the masses and toward herself was welcomed by the people. she was elected a leading member of the commune revolutionary committee.

lu mei-ying keeps close contacts with the masses and modestly listens to their opinions, in line with chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes."

she was elected secretary of the chinchiao commune party committee in 1969, and later also promoted to leading posts in the municipality and county. she is busier than ever but tries her best to spend time in collective productive labour. last year she stayed working in the fields with the peasants for two months. the masses praised her as a cadre who maintains the fine qualities of the labouring people.

once she received a letter from members of a production team urging that the commune pay more attention to mechanizing farming. she called a meeting of the commune party committee to hear the letter. the meeting conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" and decided to trial-produce farm machinery. lu mei-ying joined the workers of the commune farm machinery plant in trial-producing a motor-driven rice transplanter. thanks to the efforts of cadres and workers, the commune has rapidly increased the amount of farm mechanization. municipal and county departments held an on-the-spot meeting at the commune to popularize its experience.

in march 1971 lu mei-ying was elected deputy secretary of the county party committee. to guide the work throughout the county still better, lu mei-ying chose chinchiao commune as the place to do physical labour and to gain experience. the commune is in a low-lying area on the bank of the whangpoo river. much of its farmland used to be inundated during the rainy season. led by lu mei-ying and other cadres, the commune dredged eight waterways and built 14 ditches totalling more than 3,500 metres in length over the past few years. these projects freed 480 hectares of farmland from water-logging.

lu mei-ying also led the pig-breeding farm of a production team in forage experiments. she joined the pig-breeders in preparing the feed, cleaning out the pigsties and planting forage crops. this brought about a rapid increase in the number of pigs and in manure, which helped grain production. the production team gathered 14.3 tons of

grain per hectare last year, more than double the output in 1965.

the chinchiao commune has increased its grain output every year since 1969. last year's output averaged more than 11.25 tons. there was also a good harvest of cotton and oil-bearing crops over the past few years. the income of the commune members has been increasing.

when asked about her experience, lu mei-ying says: "the most important point is to conscientiously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and resolutely act according to his teachings."

UNITED FRONT

Madame Li Hsiu-wen to Settle in Kueilin

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 17, 1973)

li yu-lin, son of late mr. li tsung-jen, arrived with his mother madame li hsiu-wen in kueilin of kwangsi yesterday. eighty-three-year-old madame li hsiu-wen is to settle in the city.

they visited peking and several cities in southern china following their return to the motherland from the united states of america.

greeting them at the railway station were liang hua-hsin, head of the united front department of the chinese communist party committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and chung hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee, as well as li chia-chiu, nephew of li hsiu-wen, and his wife tan ming.

liang hua-hsin and chung hsiu-chen gave a dinner yesterday evening for madame li hsiu-wen and mr. li yu-lin, welcoming madame li hsiu-wen back to settle in her native place. li hsiu-wen expressed thanks for the warm hospitality she had received and the considerate arrangement for her accommodation made by the party and government after her return to the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Winds Up Visit in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 18, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania wound up its friendly visit here and left for shanghai by special plane today in the company of chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the people's army. its deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, the p.l.a. units stationed in hangchow and the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including wang tzu-ta, yang chi-lin, hou chien-hsin and chiao ching-wen.

the albanian delegation arrived here from kwangchow by special plane on december 16, and the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. in their speeches at the banquet, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command yang chi-lin and delegation leader petrit dume praised the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and albania.

while in hangchow, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the hangchow silk tapestry factory and the meichiawu tea-producing production brigade, made a boat excursion on the west lake and toured places of historical interest. they also watched a theatrical performance. wherever they went, they were accorded warm welcome and cordial reception by local people.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Angolan National Liberation Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the delegation of the angolan national liberation front led by holden roberto, president of the front.

present on the occasion was yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1974 Sino-Czechoslovak Goods Exchange, Payments Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1973)

the 1974 goods exchange and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of czechoslovakia was signed here today.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, attended the signing ceremony. prior to the ceremony, he met and had a friendly conversation with the members of the czechoslovak government trade delegation led by m. bursa.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and m. bursa, leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit in Finland

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 17, 1973)

the chinese table tennis team wound up its friendly visit in finland and left for home today, according to a report from helsinki.

on december 15, the chinese table tennis team and the finnish table tennis team, each divided into two groups to hold friendly matches simultaneously in padasjoki and kylmakoski, two towns near helsinki, and in both places were enthusiastically welcomed by the spectators. after the matches, town leaders gave dinners in honour of the members of the two groups.

on december 16, the two table tennis teams engaged in men's and women's team events in helsinki. prior to the tournament, vice-chairman of the finnish table tennis association toivo poyry made a welcoming speech. the sportsmen of both countries keenly contested the event and were warmly applauded by spectators. chairman of the finnish table tennis association s. sorjonen and diplomatic envoys of many countries saw the matches.

chinese ambassador shih tzu-ming last evening gave a reception here for the visiting chinese table tennis team. it was attended by the chairman and vice-chairman of the finnish table tennis association and finnish table tennis players.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the third japanese seamen's friendship delegation. leader of the delegation is tomoharu heguri, deputy leader is junichi ogawa and secretary general is toru uemura.

the japanese friends visited kwangchow, shenyang, talien and tientsin before arriving in peking on december 15. they will leave peking tomorrow for a visit to shanghai before going home.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Visit to China by Nepalese King and Queen Lauded in Kathmandu Newspapers

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 18, 1973)

nepalese newspapers hailed the new development of the friendly relations between nepal and china in editorials after the visit of their majesties king birendra and queen aishwarya to china.

"rising nepal" in an editorial on december 15 said that the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the state visit "marks a veritable milestone in the long and glorious history of relations between the two neighbouring countries".

after quoting parts of the joint communique, the editorial went on to say, "in view of all this, it is not hard to see why the joint communique is of such momentous significance. for it sets down with great clarity a comprehensive frame of reference for further cultivation of mutual ties and thus helps to chart out a definite course for the future."

the "gorkha patra" said editorially on december 15 that the joint communique "shows that the close relations between nepal and china on the basis of mutual respect of each others' interest and dignity has set a good example for countries to establish neighbouring relations. these texts also indicate that countries with different social systems and customs can become friendly neighbours".

the "glimpse" said in an editorial on december 14 that king birendra's visit to china is "another new chapter in the history of nepal-china friendship for mutual cooperation" and has given "a new dimension for firm friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries".

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1973)

tikiri banda illangaratne, leader of the sri lanka government trade delegation and minister of foreign and internal trade, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were li chiang and chai shu-fan, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; yu mei, vice-minister of communications; yen chun, a leading member of the ministry of public health, and li ching-chuan, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission.

r.l.a.l. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, and his wife were present on the occasion.

today is the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the first rice-rubber trade agreement between the people's republic of china and the republic of sri lanka. at the banquet, hosts and guests toasted the constant growth and consolidation of the friendly trade relations between china and sri lanka and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. tikiri banda illangaratne and li chiang drank toasts at the banquet.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 17, 1973)

tanzanian president nyerere recently received here li yao-wen, chinese ambassador to tanzania, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Musicians Give Premiere in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1973)

turkish violinist suna kan and pianist gülay ugurata gave their china premiere at the nationalities palace of culture here this evening.

attending the concert were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; lin ai-li, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and musicians li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, liu shih-kun, yen liang-kun and szutu hua-cheng.

also present were turkish ambassador to china nuri eren, his wife, and diplomatic officials of the turkish embassy here.

this is the first performance tour of china by these noted turkish musicians. this evening they presented a suite by the famous turkish composer adnan saygun, the chinese melodies "the days of emancipation" and "lilies in full bloom" and violin and piano sonatas by composers of other countries.

the turkish musicians were applauded by the audience for their fidelity in interpretation and virtuosity in performance.

the turkish friends were honoured at a dinner hosted by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yesterday evening.

they visited the central institute for nationalities this morning in the company of fang lien, permanent council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Discusses Peace Conference on Middle East

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 17, 1973)

the u.n. security council held a meeting in private on december 15 to discuss the "arrangements for the proposed peace conference on the middle east".

according to a communique released by the security council, the meeting discussed a draft resolution submitted by 10 non-permanent members.

the draft resolution said: "the security council,

considering that it decided by its resolution 338 (1973) of 21/22 october 1973 that talks among the parties to the middle east conflict .... should be held under 'appropriate auspices';

"noting that a peace conference on the middle east situation is to begin shortly at geneva under the auspices of the united nations, ...

"expresses its confidence that the secretary-general will play a full and effective role at the peace conference, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the security council and that he will preside over its proceedings, if the parties so desire,

"requests the secretary-general to keep it suitably informed of the developments in negotiations at the peace conference in order to enable the council to review the problems on a continuing basis..."

chinese representative huang hua declared at the meeting, "based on its consistent position, the chinese delegation has decided to dissociate itself from this resolution."

huang hua pointed out that the chinese delegation stated its position when the security council adopted resolution 338 last october. he stressed, "the chinese delegation is firmly opposed to any attempt by the two superpowers to make behind-the-scenes deals at the expense of the interests of the arab and palestinian peoples."

huang hua said, "according to the united nations charter, the security council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. in pursuance of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter, the security council should, on the middle east question, support the just demand of the arab and palestinian

peoples who are the victims of aggression and oppose israeli aggression and the two superpowers' contention for hegomony in the middle east. under the provisions of the charter, the security council is composed of fifteen states members. it is obvious that in fulfillment of its responsibilities, the security council can establish its position only by a formal decision taken by itself. without the consent of the security council, no individuals or countries have the right to represent the security council or to undertake obligations or sign documents on important matters in the name of the security council."

according to the communique, when the draft resolution was put to vote, the chinese delegation did not take part. the draft resolution was adopted by 10 votes in favour to none against with four abstentions. australia, austria, guinea, india, indonesia, kenya, panama, peru, sudan and yugoslavia voted for it, and france, united kingdom, united states and u.s.s.r. abstained.

UN General Assembly Concludes Debate on Credentials Committee Report

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 17, 1973)

united nations general assembly held plenary sessions on the afternoon of december 13 and 17 to debate on the report of the credentials committee. altogether 50 member states, including algeria, albania and china, voted against certifying the credentials of the representatives of the lon nol puppet clique. the general assembly also adopted with an overwhelming majority a resolution refusing to recognize that portugal has any right to represent angola, mozambique or the newly independent guinea-bissau.

during the debate, 33 member states, among them algeria, albania, china and senegal, presented an amendment to a draft resolution in the report of the credentials committee, which advocates that the general assembly should accept all the credentials of the representatives attending the present session, except that of the representatives of the socalled "khmer republic".

representative of senegal medoune fall said, the lon nol clique was not only unpopular because of the illegal way it came into power, but also because of its corruption and incompetence. he pointed out that the head of state of cambodia, prince sihanouk, and the royal government of national union of cambodia under his

leadership are the only authentic representatives of the cambodian people and the so-called "government of khmer republic" represents no one but lon nol's own group. the credentials of the so-called "republic" should not be accepted, he declared.

primo joso esono mica, representative of equatorial guinea, said the equatorial guinean delegation could not agree with the decision of the credentials committee to certify the credentials of the lon nol clique. the admission to the united nations of the false "khmer delegation" three years ago was a flagrant violation of the charter. he noted that the imperialist forces had sought to install their lackeys in phnom penh. this merited the condemnation of all progressive peoples and peace-loving states. the credentials of the lon nol clique should be repudiated, he concluded.

abdelatif rahal, representative of algeria, said that the lon nol clique was traitors to the cambodian people and the cambodian country. the clique could exercise control only with the support of the united states. the general assembly must declare itself and the credentials of the khmer group must be cancelled.

chinese representative chuang yen strongly condemned in his speech the deferment of the discussion on the proposal for restoring the legitimate rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia and refuted the u.s. representative's remarks. he pointed out that it is known to all what the united states has done in cambodia. who is it that subverted the legal government of cambodia by taking advantage of prince sihanouk's absence from the country? who is it that carried out flagrant armed invasion and wanton bombing of cambodia? who is it that up till now is sparing no expense to prop up the tottering traitorous lon nol clique? if you really had no intention to seek hegemony in asia, then you should not have obstructed the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and would not have clung fast to the lon nol clique, a political corpse.

chuang yen said: as far as the cambodian people are concerned, they have long made the choice. they firmly support the royal government of national union of cambodia. they have won increasingly great victories in their just punitive actions against the lon nol clique. they are supported not only by the people of its surrounding countries but also by the people of the rest of the world, including the american people. it is an irresistible general trend which no force on earth can stop that the lawful rights of the r.g.n.u.c. in the united nations will be restored and the lon nol clique will be expelled from the united nations and all its related bodies.

he said: "the chinese delegation reaffirms that the traitorous lon nol clique is not qualified at all to represent cambodia and that the credentials of the representatives of the lon nol clique are completely illegal and null and void. the chinese delegation commends to the general assembly the amendment to the report of the credentials committee put forward by the representative of senegal on behalf of the thirtythree co-sponsors."

mamdou boubacar kante, representative of mali, said the deferment of the cambodian question to the next session demonstrated how out of step the organization was with the principles of the u.n. charter. the general assembly would be condoning the perpetrator of aggression and imperialist forces in cambodia if it did not vote against the credentials committee report as presented, he noted.

rako naco, representative of albania, said that only the royal government of national union of cambodia was entitled to represent that country in the united nations. the fact that the lon nol clique, a group of traitors, had illegally held cambodia's seat here for four years was the result of imperialist manoeuvres directed by the united states and its followers. the united nations should end the anomalous situation and the injustice done to the cambodian people by excluding the puppet lon nol clique.

in a sub-amendment to the amendment of thirtythree member states on the credentials of lon nol clique's representatives, the representative of saudi arabia proposed that "the credentials of the representatives of lon nol clique be reconsidered when the u.n. general assembly determined which constituted government inside cambodia wielded authority over the majority of the cambodian people". this proposal was rejected by the representatives of somalia and algeria.

the saudi arabian representative then revised his sub-amendment, advocating that the credentials of lon nol clique's representatives be accepted provisionally. his revised sub-amendment was opposed by several representatives for different reasons.

finally the representative of saudi arabia declared the withdrawal of his sub-amendment.

then the amendment by 33 countries was put to vote. the result was 50 in favour, 55 against, and 17 abstentions.

during the debate, the credentials of the representatives of portugal were challenged by the representatives of a number of countries. a revised draft amendment was put forth by congo, guinea, senegal and tanzania, which clearly defines that the representatives of portugal "do not represent the portuguese dominated territories of angola

and mozambique nor could they represent guinea-bissau, which is an independent state."

tanzanian representative salim a. salim said that portugal has no right to claim that it can represent the people of angola, the people of mozambique and the people of the independent state of guinea-bissau.

chinese representative chuang yen said: "in the credentials of the portuguese representatives, angola and mozambique appear in the name list as two states of portugal and the republic of guinea-bissau that has attained independence is even listed as a province of portugal. this is most absurd and intolerable."

the representative of somalia said that by approving the report of the credentials committee without amendment, the general assembly would endorse portugal's claim that angola, mozambique and guinea-bissau were integral parts of portugal. that claim was absurd and untenable, he emphasized.

the 4-nation revised draft amendment was adopted with 93 in favour, 14 against, and 21 abstentions.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Film Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1973)

a three-member film delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by phan trong quang, director of the cinema bureau under the ministry of culture, arrived in peking by train this afternoon.

among those greeting the delegation at the railway station was ti fu-tsai, a member of the cultural group under the state council.

on hand were le tuan, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and other embassy officials.

shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, and ti fu-tsai met and feted the delegation this evening.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

President of Yemen Arab Republic Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sana, Dec. 17, 1973)

abdul rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the yemen arab republic, received recently in hodeida chang tsan-ming, chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Military Attaches Honored at Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1973)

the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china sponsored a soiree here this evening in honour of military attaches and deputy military attaches of embassies of various countries in china, and their wives.

attending the soiree were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, luan hsueh-wen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of other departments concerned.

the guests were treated to songs, dances and acrobatic items presented by the cultural troupe of the p.l.a. railway corps.

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